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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Congress Now Ballooning

Unity Against Materiality

A Comparison of Muscles

¶ **President Roosevelt's** judicial realignment proposal enters the second phase of its career. As controversy waxes warm in the United States Senate, with sentiment apparently divided about evenly, the compromise period of legislation gets under way. The Senate is asked to consider alternatives to the President's method of enlarging the court. One proposal would give Congress power to override adverse decisions of the Supreme Court—a method which would have the effect of nullifying the prestige and power of one of America's strongest bulwarks against unconstitutional legislation). Another proposal would require the compulsory retirement of justices past the age of 75, or voluntary retirement at 70. But many observers are not yet satisfied that the constructive approach to constitutional change has yet been advanced. It may be argued that the President's way is not the "worst" way of reforming the Court, but that's not good enough. Americans want the "best," and will find it.

¶ **John D. Rockefeller Jr.** gives impetus to a nation-wide Million-unit Fellowship Movement, sponsored by the Methodist Episcopal Church, as he warns a great radio audience gathered in churches throughout the United States, that the world is too concerned with the material and too little intent on spiritual values. To "stem the rising tide of materialism, of selfishness, of shaken traditions, and crumbling moral standards," he proposes a united Christian world in which people may "find unity of purpose in seeking a simple fundamental religion as the way to peace, well-being, and happiness." The proposal is not new. In one form or another it has appeared for many years. That the ideal has not long since been attained may point to a misplaced emphasis. Perhaps the need is not so much that people shall unite to attain higher spirituality, as it is that people shall attain higher spirituality so that they may unite.

¶ **The Chicago Dental Society** convention is advised by an expert that the so-called painful processes of dentistry are mostly due to imagination. Dentists are told that they may combat this tendency to expect pain in a dentist's chair by using more "psychology" with their technique. "There is little pain in modern dentistry," the speaker said. "The vibration of the drills gives a sensation which registers fear in the brain, but the anticipation causes more pain than the operation." Well, that comes pretty close to recognition that fear and pain are both children of a rather nebulous master, since neither are in matter but in what the patient thinks about matter. After we discover that drills do not pain, we may next find that teeth do not ache. If the one belief is mental, why not the other?

¶ **The see-saw of armament** goes on. No sooner does Great Britain add weight to her armaments, in an effort to gain security through a display of force, than the United States begins to study blueprints with the intention of keeping the balance even. Today the Navy Department is trying to determine if three new battleships will be sufficient to keep the United States Navy second to none. In spite of the seriousness of the threat contained in the world's armament race, the picture of a group of small boys comparing biceps persists in coming up in relation to the rivalry between nations. Says Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, "It is a fair presumption that if any other power expands its navy appreciably we will have to follow." Such a theory presumes a most vicious circle with the prospects of unending armament expansion which, carried to its logical conclusion, would pauperize the wealthy nations and in the end bring security only to those nations which were too poor to seek it. It is difficult to capture peace with a club.

¶ **Opposition is reported** in London to Great Britain's $7,000,000,000 "war plan in time of peace." Laborites, Liberal Parliamentarians, and the opposition press like neither the size of the load nor the consequent pull of taxation. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin plans to wind up the Government's defense with a snap of the party whip, while Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain regretfully moves for the defense loan in the House declaring that he feels disgusted and ashamed of a civilization which forces such a program on his country. The press speaks of a Europe retrogressing to pre-war conditions, but the Prime Minister seems forced by the threat of European belligerencies to defend the program which it is very likely he himself considers largely inadequate. Wise European statesmen know that the healing of war is not in heavier armaments but in broader sentiments. Reluctant as diplomats may be to face the fact, the nations of Europe are likely to discover the road to peace when they are willing to bend under the arch of generosity.

Court Plan Gains Support Of A. F. of L. to Complete Full Backing by Unions

The Lewis C. I. O. Faction and Labor's Nonpartisan League Have Already Started Campaign for Supreme Court Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Organized labor was strongly lined up today behind President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, as the Chief Executive resumed his interviews with senators on the proposal, and Congress continued to grapple with the subject.

The American Federation of Labor's executive council voted formal approval of the program, calling on labor throughout the country to "rally to the support of the President."

Thus the conservativce wing of the labor movement takes up a position shoulder to shoulder with the opposite wing, led by John L. Lewis's C. I. O. and Maj. George Berry's Labor's Non-partisan League.

These latter organizations, with ample treasuries, began their drive on congressmen with telegrams to members of both houses today urging favorable action for the President's plan. Views of this wing were put by Major Berry as follows:

"Labor realizes that all of its program may be defeated in the future as it has been in the past by the arbitrary action of a Supreme Court which has long since lost all real contact with the people of the nation. Only by judicial reform can the way be opened to social and labor progress."

Organized labor constitutes the strongest "lobby" now operative on Congress, and as its efforts in the country get up momentum, it is expected to have marked effect on the commitments of legislators.

Seek Farm Labor Line-Up

President Roosevelt and his advisers were also today seeking to line up dominant farm sentiment. In the past, alliance between labor and the farmers has proved an invincible congressional combination. So, in his message on crop insurance today, the President said: "Because economic and social reforms of this character are essentially national in scope and in administration, the citizens of our nation believe that our form of government was never intended to prohibit their accomplishment."

In a message two days ago on farm tenancy, the President said: "A nationwide program . . . is the only solution. Most Americans believe that our form of government does not

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French Decree Bans Recruiting For Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 18—The decree signed by President Lebrun prohibiting recruiting for the Spanish war in French territory is more far-reaching and more rigorous than was anticipated.

No French citizen may volunteer for service either in Spain or in Spanish Morocco and all solicitation is forbidden.

The decree also forbids domiciliary visits or public meetings for enlisting soldiers; also all newspaper advertisements, appeals by radio and circulars for such purpose. Gifts, promises and menaces which would facilitate clandestine recruiting are also banned.

Further, nobody on French soil except Spaniards may leave France for Spain on military business. Transit across French territory is ruled out. There must be no sale of railroad, steamboat or airplane tickets for Spain, except under special authorization mentioned on the passport.

Airplanes are not allowed to fly over the Pyrenees within 10 kilometers of the frontier.

It is true that Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos had made it clear that corresponding measures should be taken by other countries, otherwise the decree may be annulled. But it enters into force at midnight Saturday and steps are being taken to apply it with utmost strictness.

Madrid defenders renew offensive: Page 6.

$3,000,000 Air City Planned by Bendix To House Factories

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Plans for the establishment of a $3,000,000 "Aviation City" at Tetersboro, N. J., were announced today by Vincent Bendix, aviation parts manufacturer and trophy donor.

The "city," Mr. Bendix—who last month purchased and consolidated four aeronautical parts-producing plants—said, would "converge and centralize the wide aeronautical operations of the Bendix Aviation Corporation."

He has 500 acres of land under option, 100 owned by the Riser Land Co. A three-year option has been obtained by the Bendix interests on the 400 acres which comprise Teterboro airport.

"The land," said the announcement, "will be used for early construction of a new aeronautical factory, an engineering and laboratory building, an administration and general office building, and one of the largest foundries in this part of the country for the making of alloy metal."

Supreme Court And Madison

Madison *Would* Have Increased the Supreme Court's Power An Historical Error Is Corrected Today on the

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British Lords Debate Reich's Colonial Pleas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—The vexing problem of restoring colonies to Germany, or of redistributing raw materials to other "have-not" powers, has invaded the unlikely arena of the House of Lords in the form of a proposed new mandates system.

Heated debate arose in that most conservative body yesterday over a proposal advanced by members of the liberal minority. The proposal was presented by Lord Noel-Buxton, formerly a member of the Socialist Cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald.

"This House," the resolution read, "realizing the dangers that may arise in applying to the colonial possessions a policy which excludes other states from participation on equal terms in the advantages of colonial development and trade, calls upon His Majesty's Government to consult with the Governments of the Dominions and other colonial powers with a view to application of the mandate system, in suitable cases, to British and other colonies and to revision of the Convention of St. Germain in such a way as to extend its operations."

The Convention of St. Germain, concluded in 1919, revised the colonial provisions worked out by European powers and the United States with reference to Africa as far back as 1885. In that year the Conference of Berlin affirmed the open door in Africa. Later revisions, including the Convention of St. Germain, modified this stand to some extent.

The mandates system is a distinctive postwar device for dealing with colonies of vanquished powers. It has not so far been extended to the colonies of powers which emerged victorious from the last war.

Objection to such an extension of the mandates system came from Lord Lugard, former Governor of Nigeria, and a former member of the League of Nations Mandates Commission. He offered an amendment omitting reference to mandates, and substituting only a general basis for discussion.

Reich's move for colonies means about-face by Führer: Page 4.

Accord Nears On Neutrality Bill in Senate

Nye and Pittman Groups Agree on Major Provisions

Action Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Two of the major congressional elements involved in the neutrality debate have composed most of their differences, and Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, announces that he expects to bring the thorny measure to a vote in committee Saturday with prospect of approval.

The announcement means that divergencies between Mr. Pittman and the Nye-Clark-Vandenberg wing in the committee have been generally reconciled. This still leaves a group of highly vocal senators including Hiram Johnson (R) of California and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho who will fight against the proposed abandonment of the ancient freedom-of-the-seas doctrine. This fight is certain to be carried to the floor of the Senate. Meanwhile the House is framing its own measure. Most observers, however, see in the revised Pittman measure the general framework of what is likely to be adopted.

Mr. Pittman explained after the committee meeting yesterday that a section-by-section discussion of the revised measure showed no serious disagreement on any part, although differences still exist on the section which would authorize the President, in time of war, to forbid shipment of raw materials and foodstuffs to belligerents in United States ships, along with arms and ammunition. The support of the Nye-Clark-Vandenberg cash-and-carry group was apparently won over by a subsection providing that American shippers must surrender all title to goods sold to a belligerent, including those transported in the belligerents' own vessels.

Provisions of New Section

This new Section 2 provides in its first paragraph that after the President issues a proclamation finding a state of war or civil strife exists and deems it necessary to protect American neutrality, "it shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel or airship to carry such articles or materials to any belligerent country, or any country wherein civil strife exists . . . or to any other country for transshipment. . . . The President shall from time to time definitely enumerate said articles and materials which it shall be unlawful for American vessels or airships to transport."

The succeeding paragraph of this section bans exports of "any articles or materials whatever until all right, title and interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign government, agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation or national. The shipper of such article shall be required to file with the collector of the port from which the articles or materials are to be exported a declaration under oath that there exists in American citizens no right, title or interest . . ." in the articles in question.

Major Changes Made

A number of other major changes have been incorporated in the Pittman bill, all in the direction of making American neutrality more rigid. In the temporary law, for example, the President is required to take specific action to forbid Americans from traveling on the vessels of belligerents in time of war. The revised new bill would make this provision automatic and mandatory, after the President has proclaimed the existence of a state of war.

Some Miners and Their Works

Lower Left: Galloway

They Dig for What They Get

Top, Left—Erskine Ramsay, Chairman of the Board and Consulting Engineer, Alabama By-Products Corporation Center, Left to Right—J. Edgar Pew, Vice-President, Sun Oil Company; W. F. Holbrook, Assistant Chemical Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines; John M. Hassler, Chief Engineer, Southern District, Republic Steel Corporation; Paul D. Merica, Vice-President, International Nickel Company

Bottom, Right—George S. Rice, Chief Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines. These Men Are Wholly Familiar With Such Mining Scenes as Depicted in the Upper Right and Lower Left Corners

Soviet Trials of 'Trotzkyists' Hint at Failure of Speed-Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Kremlin has been using the occasion of the series of conspiracy trials of "Trotzkyists" to accomplish two purposes: first, to clear out from positions of any responsibility in the vast state bureaucracy all persons who at any time have had the most remote connections with opposition Communist party factions; and second, to dismiss as "Trotzkyists and wreckers" executives of Soviet state enterprises which have worked badly.

Two decisions of the Party Control Council, published in the Leningrad Pravda, provide an example of how the first purpose is being achieved.

No Specific Charges

The first decision read: "Y. P. Bronstein, member of the party committee since 1918, is expelled from the party and from his position as chief of the Baltic Steamship Company because: first, he systematically boasted in former years that he was a relative of Leon Trotzky; second, he kept in his office an album containing drawings of Lenin's tomb for counter-revolutionary purposes; third, he talked with subordinates in a counter-revolutionary manner; fourth, in daily life he was a morally corrupt person."

The second decision read:

"F. E. Kudrovstieff, member of the Party committee since 1919, and chief of the Political Department of the Leningrad-Warsaw railway, is expelled from the Party and his position for systematic and active connection with Trotzkyists."

These two men have been members in good standing of the ruling party since the first years of the revolution, and are not accused of specific anti-government acts. Nevertheless, they are permanently branded and will find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain anything but menial work.

The second use made of these trials is revealed by an account in the newspaper Soviet Siberia of the inefficient and wasteful development of wolfram mines near the village Gornaya Kolivan in Western Siberia. These mines, together with an ore-extraction factory, were to have begun operations last July. But they are not yet ready, and "Trotzkyists" are now blamed for this.

Back in Wages

The newspaper recounts a sorry tale of mismanagement. The former director, it is declared, was dismissed as a "Trotzkyist" after he had exceeded original appropriations without completing the work. Even after his dismissal, says the newspaper, Moscow continued to send him large sums of money, apparently in the belief that he was still the director.

Mine executives, said the newspaper, were absent in Moscow a good part of the time, apparently trying to get additional appropriations and materials. One engineer during 1936 spent eight months in Moscow.

The management failed to pay wages on time, or to provide decent living quarters for workers, with the result that workers were always leaving. The Stakhanoff movement, after getting off to a flying start, quickly slumped, and the number of Stakhanovists dropped from 125 to 60, out of a total of 600 workers.

A Moscow commissariat, reported the newspaper, recently sent out a vice-chief of a department to discover what was wrong. The mine management appropriated 20,000

(Continued on Page 16, Column 6)

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the Relief Fund of The Mother Church have been received in such generous measure that additional funds for use in the flooded area are not needed at this time. Any contributions received, however, after publication of this announcement, will be placed in the Relief Fund and be available for use in this or any future emergencies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Awards Are Made Six Engineers For Excellent Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Six American engineers received awards and citations for distinguished achievement in their respective fields of industrial engineering and pure research, as a feature of the dinner which closed the 147th meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here last night.

During the proceedings, an ovation was given to former President Herbert Hoover when he made what was interpreted as a veiled, indirect reference to President Roosevelt's proposal for enlarging the Supreme Court. Mr. Hoover, called upon for an extemporaneous remark, looked with what observers saw as calm complacency at scores of little silver balloons which had been released and had ascended to the ceiling of the big ballroom.

"I see," he said, "that these silver balloons have at last hit the ceiling."

That was all.

Mr. Hoover's remark brought a burst of cheers and was interpreted by many members of the Institute as a reference to the New Deal "having hit the ceiling" as a result of the President's proposals relative to enlarging the Supreme Court.

Later, Mr. Hoover denied his remark had any political significance. "It was just a joke," he said.

Erskine Ramsay, chairman of the board and consulting engineer of the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 7)

Britain Abandons Rural Air Plant Site Following Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That shadowy something called the "national conscience" is proving its very substantial interest in the proper planning of industrial expansion in Britain.

While measures are being contemplated to direct new industries where they may and where they may not rise, the Government itself has discovered that it may not always put up factories just where it likes.

Following protests from members of Parliament and private persons the Government has abandoned a proposed site for an aircraft factory in agricultural country not far from London.

Instead the factory, among those planned under the "shadow" armaments scheme, will be located in Lancashire.

The "battle" over the aircraft factory lasted almost exactly a week and ended in the friendly capitulation of the Government.

President Puts Crop Insurance Up to Congress

Urges Coverage Against Flood, Drought and Other Hazards

Given in Message

Is One of Four Main Points in Wallace Program and Has Favor of Farm Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today that the Government try out a plan of insuring farmers' crops against the hazards of drought, floods and other vicissitudes.

The experiment, as outlined in a presidential message, would apply to wheat only at first, but if successful would be expanded to cover other crops.

The principle of an actuarially-sound crop insurance program has been endorsed by the leading national farm organizations as a means of protecting individual farmers against crop failure. President Roosevelt pointed out to Congress that it would also help to protect consumers against shortages of food supplies and against extremes of prices.

"Finally," he said, "it would assist in providing a more nearly even flow of farm supplies, thus stabilizing farm-buying power and contributing to the security of business and employment."

Crop insurance is one of four major points in the agricultural program laid before farm groups here recently by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. It would supplement the soil conservation program, already enacted into law, and the ever-normal granary or "Joseph plan" which Secretary Wallace hopes to have presented to Congress before long.

Fourth Point Must Wait

The fourth point in the long-range farm program—direct crop production control—for use only in cases where surpluses become so great that the granary overflows, probably will not be recommended to Congress until the outcome of the President's proposal for remodeling the Supreme Court is known. The present court outlawed this type of federal control in January, 1935, when it declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional. At that time the court said that crop control is a matter for state jurisdiction.

The President made no mention of the proposal to revive federal crop production control in his message today. He did say, however, that the Government "has a special interest in measures which would assist in guarding farmers and consumers against emergencies arising out of extremes of surpluses or shortages."

The limited crop insurance experiment as outlined by the special committee appointed by the President last September, would apply first on the 1938 wheat crop.

The only insurance hitherto generally available for the risks or hazards in crop production in the United States has been that of hail insurance. Some fire insurance has also been written on standing grain in some states of the West. Attempts of private companies to work out a more general plan of insurance coverage for farm crops have been unsuccessful.

In view of extensive crop insurance studies made by the Department of Agriculture over a period of years, officials believe that the Government is the only agency having sufficient actuarial information to manage such a plan successfully.

Farm Groups Consulted

Before writing its report, the President's crop insurance committee consulted with representatives of local, state, and national farm organizations, with farmers' insurance companies and with warehouse officials.

Among its recommendations were the following:

That any crop insurance program be a function of the Department of Agriculture, co-ordinated and integrated with the other programs of that department.

That the costs of storage be borne by the Government together with all overhead costs of administration.

That any proposed legislation provide for insurance of yields and not price, insurance of only a designated percentage of the producer's average yield, determination of premiums on the basis of individual and regional loss experience, payment of premiums and indemnities in kind or cash equivalent, and holding of reserves in the form of the stored commodity for which the insurance is written.

That the premiums charged the insured be such as actuarial studies and accumulated experience indicate are necessary to cover crop losses for a period of years.

That the administering organization be authorized to require a minimum amount of participation in the crop insurance program from counties or regions before the insurance will be sold therein.

That storage of wheat reserves for insurance purposes be made in federally bonded warehouses or state-licensed warehouses.

Crops insurance message: Page 4

Labor Weighs Cost of Union Split

C. I. O. Cites Gains Made for Workers in Mass Industry

Loss of Public Support Stressed by Foes of Lewis Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 18—End of the first great strike of a divided labor movement impels labor men to ask, "Is the split worth the cost?"

Survey of the gains and losses of organized labor seems the more timely today because of the increasing promise of two national, competing, quarreling labor federations.

At its present pace the split appears likely to turn the C. I. O., led by John L. Lewis and now only a loose committee into a left wing federation patterned after the American Federation of Labor, with a dues paying membership.

Do the results so far evident justify Mr. Lewis in breaking off a million members from the A. F. of L. to go it alone in the automobile, steel, rubber, radio, and other industries? That is the question being asked among labor men here.

What the CIO obtained from General Motors Corporation after its long sit-down strike might just as well have been won by a united labor front, it is agreed by many veterans of the labor world.

Some think the advances might have been achieved more quickly.

That, of course, is speculation. Industry has more apprehension of

Labor's Problem

Far-reaching aspects of the automobile sit-down strike and the attendant divisions within the ranks of American labor are discussed by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who has been engaged in a special study of the labor situation.*

Mr. Lewis and the CIO than of the A. F. of L., will resist more, and probably is making greater concessions in wages and hours to forestall the CIO.

Power of United Front

Had Mr. Lewis and the A. F. of L. been able to team together in a single campaign, each would have acquired more power.

If Mr. Lewis is right in pushing the industrial union, enrolling workers of all skills, then he is pioneering, and the split may be warranted by the future, as his adherents claim.

But a number of important supporters of Mr. Lewis, who think his policy is right, are remaining within the A. F. of L. because they believe the conflict between craft and industrial unionism could have, and should have, been worked out within the A. F. of L. without a separation.

Mr. Lewis' followers here deem that impossible, and exonerate the CIO from promoting the biggest split in American labor history on the ground that the industrial union provides the only effective way to organize mass production workers, that the A. F. of L. barred its use, and that the work had to be done.

However this all be, it is possible now to draw up a balance sheet of claims and objections after the first big CIO enterprise.

Claims for C. I. O.

It is claimed for the C. I. O. that:

1. It has made a big beginning in opening mass production and other large-scale manufacturing corporations to trade unionism and collective bargaining.

2. It has brought the United Automobile Workers' Union into power and position in the industry such as no other trade union there has ever approached.

3. It has brought a series of wage increases in the automobile and parts industries and placed many millions of dollars in the pocketbooks of workers.

4. It has won reductions in hours of work.

5. It has given an organization to the unskilled especially fitted to their use, whereas in the past they have been proverbially difficult to organize, largely for lack of suitable methods.

6. It has helped to bring up wages of the lowest paid workers, and so, as never before in the labor world, has advertised the bottom employee to industry.

7. It could not have made its prog-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Women and Misses!
Sale New Spring
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Trade Parleys to Prepare McNutt for Philippine Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Paul V. McNutt, former Governor of Indiana and newly appointed High Commissioner to the Philippines, will have an unusual opportunity of learning about his new job before ever he leaves for Manila. During next week, and for some days and perhaps weeks thereafter, he will participate in an informal conference on trade relations for which Manuel Quezon, President of the island commonwealth, has come to Washington.

The Indiana Democratic leader indicated as he accepted the Philippine appointment that he was not certain of serving his entire term, thus leaving open the door to other political activities in the United States. Frank Murphy, the last Governor General and first High Commissioner, returned to the United States to win the governorship of Michigan and to be pitched headlong into a grave labor crisis from which he emerged with enhanced prestige in many quarters.

Former Governor McNutt also has political objectives. Articles of incorporation already have been filed in Indiana for the "Paul V. McNutt for President in 1940 Club." After a stormy term in the Governor's chair at Indianapolis, the former national commander of the American Legion now looks forward to a quieter time at Manila before returning to the United States.

Paul V. McNutt
Former Governor of Indiana, Nominated as High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands

Political Aptitude

The new appointee is expected to do well in the Philippines, by observers who know both him and the islands. His warm personality—especially his strikingly handsome appearance—is well adapted to the activities in Manila. But even more important, his political aptitude is expected to pave his way. It is a simple historical fact that governors-general in the Philippines have got on best when they have had a background of practical politics, while the theorists or martinets—however enlightened their objectives—have run into difficulties. Compromise is even more essential than ever now that the islands are semi-independent.

General Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the American army, has spent the past year and a half in the Philippines, seeking to aid in the organization of a vast citizen army. His status, vis-à-vis the high commissioner, as well as the implications in American foreign policy, has been declared to require clarification. High Commissioner McNutt will have the problem either of backing the MacArthur mission, or of expressing criticism of it that is shared in notable groups both in Manila and Washington.

Economic Problems

The high commissioner's job, however, may be predominantly economic. The Quezon mission, now in the United States, is seeking a lightening of the restrictions on American-Philippine trade that are already partly in force and will take an increasingly stringent effect from 1940 onward. After that date, 5 per cent of American import duties on all products will be levied on Philippine exports, increasing to 25 per cent in 1933, and theoretically going to 100 per cent after that date.

The effects, according to Filipino arguments which are broadly supported by a report published a few days ago by the United States Tariff Commission, would be seriously to damage the insular economy.

In the Roosevelt-Quezon talks, shortly to begin, some agreement on trade relations may be reached, which will be put into effect under the McNutt commissionership. Likewise, the high commissioner has vaguely defined authority under the Philippine constitution to supervise on behalf of the United States the foreign relations, currency, and other policies of the island government.z

Powers Are Vague

So vague are the terms of the Constitution, that much depends on the day-to-day diplomacy of the high commissioner. The Commonwealth is going through a difficult transition stage, and American relations have seldom been more important to success.

Moreover, the general Far Eastern situation is affected by the American policy at Manila. With an extensive Japanese colony at Davao in Mindanao, there is the continuous possibility of an "incident" which almost took place two years ago when the Philippine authorities started evictions of Japanese tenants. Likewise, serious agrarian riots of the Sakdalista group a year and a half ago for a time seriously threatened the domestic peace of the islands.

On the whole, the Philippine Government still needs at its right hand a sage American counselor. That is the role marked out for former Governor McNutt. He will not live in the former Governor General's palace, Malacanan, for that has gone to the President of the Commonwealth. But he will have a magnificent country residence in the hills at Baguio, 5000 feet in the air and enjoying a cool climate. And the new high commissioner's residence on the Luneta at Manila should be finished before many years. The high commissionership, paying $18,000 a year, is one of the most lucrative appointive jobs in the American Government.

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Philippine View on Independence

U. S. Held a Moderating Influence on Future of Islands

Future Problems

This is the second of six articles by the chief far-eastern correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has conducted a first-hand study of conditions in the Philippines.

By William Henry Chamberlin

MANILA, P. I.—The Commonwealth regime in the Philippines falls considerably short of complete independence. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act extensive powers of supervision and control are reserved for the United States Government. The United States, for instance, has the right "to intervene for the preservation of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and for the maintenance of the government as provided in the constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for the discharge of government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution."

Moreover, the President of the United States may suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law which, in his judgment, will result in a failure of the Commonwealth Government to meet its financial obligations. Every amendment to the Philippine Constitution must be submitted to the President for his approval. If there is any failure on the part of the Philippine Government to meet its indebtedness or to fulfill its contracts the American representative in the islands, the high commissioner, with the authorization of the President, may take over the administration of the customs. The foreign relations of the Philippine Islands are in the hands of the United States, and American goods must be admitted duty free until the expiration of the Commonwealth period.

Moderating Influence

It is no doubt the sincere hope and expectation of the American Government that there will be no occasion to exercise the more drastic of these reserved rights. Yet their existence is bound to exert a strong limiting and moderating influence on the course of Philippine political and economic development until 1946.

Along with authority the United States retains definite responsibility in the Philippines for the duration of the transitional regime. An attack on the Philippines until 1946 would have very much the character of an attack on the United States. And, while America retains its preferred free trade position in the Philippine market, it gives Philippine products, for the first five years of the Commonwealth, a similar preferred access to the rich American market, subject to certain quota restrictions. During the last five years of the period an export tax, beginning at 5 and ending at 25 per cent, is to be imposed on Philippine products, ostensibly for the double purpose of weaning the islands from their dependence on the American market and of providing additional security for the complete settlement of Philippine bonded indebtedness.

American military and naval protection and preferential treatment in the American market are big advantages, as realistic Filipino politicians and business men know. Do the Filipinos regret the bargain that they made when the independence which they had demanded for decades was suddenly thrust on them with almost embarrassing haste, in no small degree as a result of the insistence of agricultural producers who feared the competition of Philippine products?

Quezon Presents Views

The most distinguished of the many Filipinos to whom I put this question was President Quezon, who received me in the Malacanan, former residence of the Spanish and American Governors, now the headquarters of the Commonwealth Government. The chief executive of the Philippines, who, according to the Chief of Staff of the new Philippine Army, Gen. Paulino Santos, "has more power than Mussolini," makes the impression of a quick, impulsive, keenly intelligent personality.

"The mental attitude of our people is for complete independence," he declared. "It is natural and inevitable that if you give an individual or a nation a greater measure of independence, still more will be desired. At the present time, while we have met a broadminded and cooperative attitude on the part of the American officials with whom we deal, we find our hands tied in exercising many of the functions of a sovereign state. We lack, for instance, freedom to formulate a tariff policy; our financial and economic freedom of action is limited."

I approached the problem of Philippine independence from another angle, suggesting that two provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, one providing for the retention of American naval bases in the Philippines, the other recommending a conference for the neutralization of the islands, seemed incompatible. I asked President Quezon which provision he regarded as more desirable from the standpoint of the interest of the Philippines. His reactions to the neutralization suggestion was swift and vigorously negative.

Neutralization Treaty

"For me," he declared, "a neutralization treaty has lost all attraction. Unless the attitude of certain great powers toward written obligations changes during the next three or five years I don't believe any neutralization arrangement could have much significance or value for the Philippines. To be sure, I should not object to a declaration on the part of interested powers that they propose to respect Philippine neutrality, provided no element of guaranty is included. A guaranty might provide a pretext for interference.

"A neutralization treaty of this type could be reconciled with the retention of an American naval station, which would be regarded as outside the scope of the neutralization agreement. The problem of a naval base is, I think, closely connected with that of future economic relations between the United States and the Philippines. If, coincident with the establishment of a United States naval base or bases in the Philipines there were established some special trade relations with the United States, indicative of a future close association, such a retention of a naval base would not be unreasonable. It would be in the interest both of the Philippines and of the United States, as it would protect established trade routes. If, on the other hand, the United States undertook no such special relationship there would be no justification for the retention of American naval bases here."

Two other prominent Filipinos, Gen. Paulino Santos, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, and Pedro Guevara, former Philippine Commissioner in Washington, expressed diametrically opposite opinions on the question of complete independence.

"There can be no turning back on this issue," declared General Santos, who has already made a favorable reputation as an efficient and humane administrator of the Philippine penal farms. "The overwhelming majority of our people want independence. We are grateful to America for what she has done for us; in my capacity I especially appreciate American aid in helping us organize our own defense. We shall welcome American co-operation during and after the Commonwealth period. But we want that co-operation on an independent, equal basis. The only opponents of independence are a few wealthy men who place property above patriotism and who are quite unrepresentative of the general sentiment."

One Critic of Plan

Mr. Guervara's outspoken opposition to independence was based on his interpretation of the Far Eastern political situation.

"My viewpoint about the desirability of absolute independence underwent a definite change when Japan seized Manchuria," he declared. "Only a blind man can fail to see that Japan desires to dominate the Philippines, with their undeveloped resources and strategic location. First will come Japanese economic investment, then immigration. The best program for the Islands would be to leave foreign relations to maintain the present economic preferential arrangements between the two countries."

Mr. Guevara, who has retired from politics to the practice of law, frankly admitted that his viewpoint was not shared by the majority of his countrymen. This he attributed to their insufficient knowledge of the dangers which would accompany complete independence.

In general, it would seem that, while Filipinos with large property interests are apt to be lukewarm, if not definitely hostile to the prospect of independence, there has been no swing in public sentiment that would make it possible for any political leader to sponsor a program of abandonment or indefinite postponement of independence with any prospect of success. Dominion status for the Philippines, an arrangement under which the Islands would possess complete freedom in internal affairs, combined with a loose association conveying an assurance of American support against foreign aggression, would, I believe, have a strong appeal to the more realistic Filipino political leaders. But it is highly doubtful whether such an arrangement, which could be criticized on the ground of carrying responsibility without authority, would commend itself to American public opinion.

Freedom to Demand Both Economic and Political Price

Opposition Slight

Independence Hopes

Much may happen in the restless Pacific before 1946. It is obviously impossible at this moment to forecast with any certainty the balance of power in this part of the world in the middle of the next decade. Half a dozen conceivable developments, a decisive showdown in Soviet-Japanese relations, for instance, a successful national resurgence in China might perceptibly alter the factors which must now be weighed in surveying the future of these green, palm-fringed tropical islands.

But at the moment the idea of political severance from America at the appointed time still holds the floor. I could find no convincing proof either that a majority of the politicians, publicists and other makers of Filipino public opinion were prepared to abandon their long cherished ideal of national independence or that America would be in a mood to extend military and naval protection to the Philippines indefinitely without exercising any sovereignty there.

Independence will unmistakably demand both a political and an economic price. The political price is capacity for self-defense. The economic price is probable further curtailment, possible exclusion of vitally important exports in the United States market. What are the prospects that the Filipinos will be able to meet these demands and retain political, economic and social stability?

Concentration of Power

A very significant feature of the first year of the Commonwealth regime has been the immense concentration of executive power in the hands of the President, Manuel L. Quezon. There is only one political party of serious consequence in the Philippines, and that party, during the last session of the unicameral National Assembly, passed just the laws which Mr. Quezon desired it to pass. A number of the larger towns, such as Cebu, Zamboanga and Davao, have been made chartered cities, with the result that the mayors are appointed by Mr. Quezon, instead of being elected.

The police force has been nationalized and withdrawn from local control. A board of censorship, headed by the Secretary of the Interior, Elpidio Quirino, sees to it that nothing objectionable to the higher authorities goes on the air. Another feature of Philippine administration which is mildly reminiscent of European dictatorships is the establishment of a national board of information, to acquaint the people with the activities of the Government. Unfriendly critics might see in the activities of such a board propaganda, rather than information.

Mr. Quezon was elected President for a term of six years and, under the Constitution, is not eligible for re-election. But the strong apparatus of centralized government which he has built up is likely to outlast him. It is one of the most significant developments of the first year of the Commonwealth. Other significant events, which will be described in detail in subsequent articles, are the amazing boom in gold and, to a lesser extent, in other minerals, which may portend an important shift in national economy; the launching of a big national defense scheme, under the advice and sponsorship of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the United States army; and the attempts of the Government to meet the problem of social unrest by a combination of prompt and severe repression of persons and groups accused of subversive activities with constructive labor and agrarian legislation.

Broadly speaking, most Americans, as well as most Filipinos, with whom I talked pronounced the record of the Commonwealth during its first year satisfactory. But of course the Filipino ship of state is still in harbor, protected by the double breakwater of American political sponsorship and American economic preference. Its real test as to seaworthiness can only come in the next decade.

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Bar Groups in Virginia Oppose President's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Vt., Feb. 18—The Richmond Bar Association, in a resolution, adopted by a vote of 87 to 41, expressed "unalterable opposition" to President Roosevelt's proposal to permit appointment of additional justices to the Supreme Court.

Passage of the measure by the local organization followed closely similar action taken by the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association and Wednesday's petition from attorneys in that area asking for a special meeting of the Virginia Bar Association to discuss the Roosevelt plan of judicial reform.

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War Opposition Declared Never So Widespread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—"Never before has opposition to war been so widespread," said Ray Newton, executive director of the Emergency Peace Campaign, in commenting upon the plans of the "No Foreign War Crusade" which, with Admiral Richard Byrd as chairman, begins in April.

"The great danger that we face today," he continued, "is that this opposition may weaken when propaganda from abroad attempts to arouse the emotions of our people while bidding for the support of American capital and manpower in another war. It is to overcome this danger, as far as possible, that the Emergency Peace Campaign has set about organizing citizens in hundreds of towns and villages, so that through education, public opinion may be held steady in a crisis.

"Admiral Byrd's action in accepting chairmanship of the crusade is indicative of a striking change of emphasis in the thinking of many men," Mr. Newton declared. "Today, instead of studying when to fight, where to fight and how to fight, many men are studying how to keep from fighting because modern warfare has proven destructive beyond measure and wholly ineffectual in settling great international problems."

America must be prepared to relinquish certain traditional rights accorded to neutrals if she is to stay out of any war that may break out in other parts of the world, Mr. Newton stated.

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California About to Uncover Gorgeous Mantle of Flowers

Monitor Travelialks
By M. Le Tour

Southern California is dressing for company. It is laying out its favorite garment—a wild-flower gown. I've been a guest out here at many different times of the year, but in none is California so entrancing as in the spring. From the Alps to the Argentine, California matches its rivals in every aspect of scenic beauty.

Necessary rains and warm sunshine have brought up cream cups, coreopsis, poppies, lupine, brodaea, jewel flowers, white daisies, fiddlenecks, baby-blue-eyes, phacelias, ground primroses, evening snow, yellow daisies, owl's clover—all a foretaste of what's to come. Cold weather only retards the growth, while an eager, intense sun, burns the buds. California blues, reds, bold yellows, and soft pastels are combined with a touch to which no artist has as yet done justice.

California's last full-blown caprice was in 1935. Hundreds of thousands of tourists paid homage to the unexcelled sight which probably more than any other California superlative deserves its unqualified designation. A springtime recluse last year, the southern part of the State has recanted, according to undisputable evidence that bowery splendor once again will reign from the Mexican border to the southern reaches of the San Joaquin valley, and from the Colorado river to the Pacific. Its array of indescribable wild growth is likely to be well in bloom by mid-March, and Kern county schedules a festival at Bakersfield where all may delight in the glorious gift.

* * *

At its last festival in 1934 fully 1,000,000 persons in hundreds of thousands of automobiles were recorded in the carpeted San Joaquin alone. From all parts of the United States they came, her far-reaching allure confessed by license plates from nearly every state. I, too, anticipate paying my respects anew. World tramping has not dulled my appreciation of the unduplicated treat of this mountain-desert-shore-plain area. Come spring and its usual influx of former eastern neighbors, and any Los Angeles resident feels flattered to be asked to act as chauffeur over the 100-mile Ridge Route to the heart of the display in Bakersfield.

But one need not go so far from the metropolitan area. Along with every fertile expanse, desert lands as yet unclaimed within 50 or 60 miles of Los Angeles will have their share of growth. Wild flowers of ridge and valley are strangers nowhere from February to May, although in some years, such as 1937 promises to be, their presence is more numerous.

My favorite trip this season—for I intend to impose on several of my Los Angeles friends—will be the 70-mile trip northward from the southland city through Mint Canyon to Palmdale on the edge of the desert Antelope Valley. Seldom have I been disappointed with the view to the north and east from this vantage point. Such a thrilling paradox it is to see the desert in bloom against a background of snow-capped ranges. Forbidding Joshua trees, cactus, and prickly phlox are unconvincing villains as they revel in golden carpets which are here and there spotted with throw-rugs of blue, white and red.

Whether in the San Joaquin, Antelope, Imperial, or Coachella, the traveler need not go far afield to find scenes to charm him for hours. Fringing the ditches, bordering most moist roadsides, or starring acres of meadowland adjacent to the highway are to be seen poppies, asters, lupine, hyacinths, owl's clover, Chinese houses, golden girls, tidy-tips, bluedick, popcorn flowers, primroses, and others dyeing the landscape in a blend of gold, beige, amethyst, azure, heliotrope, maroon and vermillion. Blurs of pungent four o'clocks powder the side of a railroad track. Mariposa tulips nestle in the very shadow of an oil derrick.

* * *

Adobe lilies outline a pathway, and where the tractor has not cleated are fretted patterns of iris, cat's ears, tiger lilies, wild onions, yarrow violets, five-spots, monkey flowers, desert lilies, and globe tulips.

Many hug the ground, some crouching close in great sweeps of tiny blooms. The "rising tide of color" is not confined, however, to blankets of flowers, for bushes and trees dot the landscape luxuriantly. There are bush poppy, creosote bush, purple sage, Fremontia, red bud, wild lilac, buckthorn, and bladder-pod. Brilliant skies, restless clouds, and the ermined-shouldered peaks share in the vision.

Of course, I shall attend the festival in Bakersfield. No one could presume to be a world traveler without becoming a "sort" of wild-flower expert who can spin yarns of this spectacle to awed natives of other climes. Botany books still hold much beyond my ken on the infinite variety of wild-flower growth. But I can't make my hotel accommodations for the overnight trip from Los Angeles until the Kern County Chamber of Commerce picks the dates and publicizes the event, expected late in March. The chamber is scrupulous about enticing tourists unless there is really a show for their money.

* * *

Actually, the only cost is time, gasoline, and the inclination to stir out of winter lethargy. To be honest, there's little of this kind of lethargy in California, where, unless the weather is "unusual," there is almost a one-season feeling—and that's "out-of-doors." Easterners, scurrying from hearth to hearth, are accustomed to the tale of trees narrating the changing of seasons, but to the Californian the spring mantle of flowers is almost the only noticeable change of habiliments.

So precious do Californians hold these wild flowers that almost every community has laws against wanton destruction of the display by picking. The Nature Club's creed is accepted: "Spare the wild flowers. Let them live in your hearts; they will die in your hands."

Unless one is a poet, color photography is the only way the full appeal of the wild-flower effusion can be retained. And who has ever found southern California weary of sitting for a picture in any dress of her luxurious snow-to-sand wardrobe?

Michigan Boosters Are Touring South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Boosters of Michigan as the summer "playground of the nation" have invaded the winter playgrounds looking for customers.

Armed with natural color motion pictures of Michigan's famous resorts and resort activities and folders, booklets and literature telling the story of the State's scenic and climatic wonders, a caravan is spending a full month in the southland. Members of the expedition will contact every large tourist center, speaking and showing motion pictures before Chambers of Commerce, luncheon clubs and in hotels.

Thousands of Michigan residents who winter in Florida also will be contacted and replenished with resort literature to assist the native sons in boosting their home State.

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Upper—Flowers and Snow Greet the Eye on the Tehachapi Range

Blossoms in the Desert | Primroses and Verbenas | Lupine Wild Flowers on Mountainside in Kern County

Tour-a-bouts

Whenever we think of Iceland, shivers run down our back, and we instinctively think of temperatures hovering around the 40-below zero mark. But the facts are, according to Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of Cunard White Star, that the average winter temperature is 20 degrees above zero. In summer the thermometer ranges from 63 to 75 degrees.

* * *

To the traveler sailing toward Reykjavik, the capital, there is the magnificent view, while still far at sea, of the shining white mountains of ice that glitter in the interior of the island. Long before the coast is visible, these gigantic piles, the so-called jokulls, appear above the horizon. One of these, called sneefels, may be seen from the ship while 140 miles out at sea. It is 5965 feet high.

* * *

Iceland is of greater area than Ireland, and next to Great Britain is the largest island in Europe. It lies in the middle of the North Atlantic, 500 miles northwest of Scotland, and is about as far north as Bering Strait. It is only 200 miles from Greenland, and thus geographically belongs to the American continent, although historically and politically it is a part of Europe.

* * *

When the Franconia sails on her North Cape and Russian cruise next June, her first stop after leaving New York will be Iceland, going direct to Reykjavik, on the Faxafjord, a picturesque port away up in the far-end of civilization. Reykjavik is an interesting capital. It contains the Athling, or House of Parliament; a library of 40,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts; a museum of Icelandic antiquities and a college.

* * *

Latest action of the Guatemala Government to facilitate the entry of tourists to this country is a decree whereby visitors contemplating even a two-month visit require nothing more than an easily obtainable tourist card. The prospective traveler needs only to apply at a Guatemalan consulate or the legation in Washington, exhibit his American passport and a statement showing he is a responsible person and financially able to take the trip, and the tourist card will be issued to him free of charge. Upon reaching Guatemala, the tourist card will serve all the purposes of a passport or other documents, and is good for a 60-day stay in the country.

* * *

This decree makes it more simple than ever before to visit Guatemala, the government of which in recent years has done much to encourage travel to a country little known to those travelers who have followed the beaten path to Europe each year. Guatemala has many scenic and historic attractions, including the fascinating and ever-changing panorama of the Indian tribes which make up the majority of the population. Reached in less than a week from east coast ports, and but a few days from gulf and west coast cities, and only a day or two by air from anywhere in the United States, Guatemala may be entered from either the Atlantic or Pacific side.

* * *

In another month—March 18 through the 21st—the attention of the musical world will be centered on Baden-Baden, popular resort of the Black Forest in South Western Germany. According to E. Giese, manager of the American Express Travel Service, a more appropriate time of the year could not be chosen for the musical festival, as it is one of the most delightful seasons. In charge is Baden-Baden's talented general music director, Herbert Albert, whose work is world-known through the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and as guest-conductor for the Zurich Symphony Concert Orchestra.

* * *

Construction work for a large agricultural exposition is under way at Ostankino, a Moscow suburb, according to Intourist, Inc. All the many republics of the Soviet Union will be represented. The exposition, scheduled for next June, will be devoted to a review of achievements of 20 years of progress toward socialized agriculture. Five thousand workers are already engaged in erecting the various pavilions. A paramount attraction will be the Plaza of the Peoples of the Soviet Union, where colorful costumes, gay dances and songs will be a daily feature reflecting the culture of 189 different nationalities.

St. Petersburg Plans Display of Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The South's principal winter display of antiques will take place here next Sunday and continue through Saturday with prominent dealers and collectors exhibiting. Staged on Recreation Pier, the large collection will consist of costly furniture, pewter and glassware, china and other antique articles. Lectures by eminent authorities are on the week's program.

Thousands of northerners are anticipating with interest the annual Festival of States in late March, the complete program of which was announced by the general committee this week.

One of the many new features is an elaborate water pageant on picturesque Round Lake, the shore of which is virtually a perfect circle and forms a natural amphitheater of great beauty.

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Cause of Democracy In Hungary Declared Aided by Resignation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Resignation of Hungary's Minister of the Interior, Col. Nikolas Kozma, means another important move toward internal political settlement.

When Koloman Daranyi succeeded Julius Gömbös as head of the Hungarian Government, he announced a policy of progress, conciliation and co-operation with all loyal political parties and groups. He disavowed any intention of exercising an political monopoly and at once set out to remove from responsible positions in the Government party and State administration group politicians who were believed to have been working for a semi-Fascist dictatorship in Hungary.

One member of this group remained in office, however, namely, the Minister of the Interior. He was constantly attacked by the chief opposition party, that of the Small Farmers.

In consequence of this fight against him, Colonel Kozma has now stepped out voluntarily to facilitate a general understanding and hasten Hungary's march toward real democracy.

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Ontario to Save $146,000 a Year By Power Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The revised contract recently signed by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Ottawa Valley Power Company provides for the purchase by the commission of 96,000 horsepower at $12.50 a unit, and saves the province from $146,000 to $170,000 a year, it was announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn and Attorney General Roebuck in a joint statement issued here.

The contract also puts an end to the court actions which the company launched against the commission arising out of the cancellation of power contracts with four Quebec companies, of which Ottawa Valley was one, by the Hydro in 1935. The contract also contains an option that the commission, with the consent and approval of the Government, could buy at any time within the next three years the Quebec side of the plant at Chats Falls, which was erected jointly by the Ottawa Valley Company and Hydro.

The H. E. P. C. purchases the entire output of the Ottawa Valley plant on a basis of 96,000 horsepower at $12.50 per horsepower, it was explained. The plant has, however, a capacity of 117,000 horsepower when the flow of the river is good, and the company is obligated to deliver the excess over 96,000 horsepower when available without further charge. The river flow is usually strong during October, November and December when the commission's demand is at its height.

The reduction from $15 per h. p. to $12.50 under the new contract is offset in part by the commission, which agrees to pay the cost of the transformer station, this expense having been shared equally by the company and the commission under the previous agreement. The net result is that the commission saves from $146,000 to $170,000 a year under the new contract for power purchase.

The period of the present contract is to the termination date of the repudiated contract or 1971—a period of 34 years. In fairness to the Ottawa Valley company it is provided that if after 1945 the commission purchases hydro-electric power generated in Quebec at prices higher than that now paid to the Ottawa Valley company this contract price is to be increased to a similar rate.

The concession offered by the company entitles the commission to purchase at any time within three years the entire capital stock of the Ottawa Valley company for $5,000,000. This price, together with the company's $9,000,000 bonded indebtedness which Hydro would have to assume would bring the actual price of the plant to approximately $15,500,000.

Mr. Hepburn declared that at the moment the Government has no intention of exercising the option to purchase the plant.

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Germany's Move for Colonies: London Sees Change of Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Reichsführer Hitler's recent broad hints that he intends to ask for the return of the German colonies show that he has made a distinct change on this question during the course of the past two and a half years.

In his remarks on the colonial issue in his speech to the Reichstag on Jan. 30, the Führer said that Germany needs colonies "not for military purposes but for exclusively economic ones." Today, he went on, "Germany lives in a time of fierce struggle for foodstuffs and raw materials. Sufficient imports are only conceivable if there is a continued increase in our exports. Therefore the demand for colonies for our densely populated country will again and again be raised as a matter of course."

Germany, Herr Hitler added, "has no colonial claims on countries which have taken no colonies away from her." In other words, the demand for colonies is to be made exclusively to England, France, Belgium, the British Dominions or Japan—or to all of them. Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands may breathe freely on this issue.

The Führer used to take an altogether different view of the colonial question. The policy of "land acquisition," he said in his book "Mein Kampf," "cannot be carried out in some such place as the Cameroons, but is today almost exclusively possible only in Europe." And in another passage: "We bring to an end the colonial and trade policies of pre-war times and pass over to the territorial policy of the future. If we think of new soil we can but think first of Russia and her subject border states."

As late as August, 1934, in his first interview after he took over the duties of President, Herr Hitler said to the Daily Mail correspondent, Mr. G. Ward Price: "We want nothing from England."

"Not even colonies?" asked Mr. Price.

Herr Hitler's voice, says Mr. Price "rose as he answered with an emphatic gesture; 'I would not sacrifice the life of a single German to get any colony in the world. We know that the former German African colonies are costly luxuries even for England.' "

On Jan. 30, Herr Hitler apparently no longer regarded colonies as a luxury. He says they would serve as an outlet for "a continuous increase in our exports."

Herr Hitler's changed views on colonies first became vocal last September at the time of the Nuremberg Congress, when he derided the statement of "a British politician" who declared that Germany does not need colonies because there are no obstacles under existing conditions in the way of her buying all the raw material she needs. Such a remark, the Chancellor told a delighted audience, "is about as intelligent as the advice of the Bourbon princess who when informed that the populace wanted bread asked 'why don't they eat cake.' "

If Herr Hitler has revised his views on colonies, he still seems to keep intact his desire, expressed several times in "Mein Kampf," to be on friendly terms with England. But in that volume it was precisely by abandoning the colonies that he hoped to win Britain's friendship. In it he criticizes the colonial policy of Wilhelm II as responsible for depriving Germany of "her only possible ally in Europe—England." Such a blunder must not be repeated, he urges. "To gain England's favor, no sacrifice should have been too great. We ought to have denied ourselves colonies and sea power."

Germany's present day aims as expounded in "Mein Kampf" are as follows: "Today we do not fight for a world position, but for the very existence of our Fatherland, for national unity and for the daily bread of our people. If from this viewpoint, we look round for allies in Europe, there are only two possible states: England and Italy."

Hence, of course, the Berlin-Rome "axis" which National Socialist Germany is now seeking to bend round the corner to London.

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New York Police Reverse Stand On Sit-Down Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Reversal of the city administration's attitude toward use of police in removing sit-down strikers from property here was indicated today in orders permitting officers to aid in ejecting strikers when formal complaint is made by owners or their agents.

Initial application of the new policy resulted in the eviction of seven employees from the basement of an apartment building in the Bronx on charges of disorderly conduct and their arraignment before a city magistrate. The men had held the building for several days, during which tenants were denied heat and hot water.

The change in official outlook upon sit-down strikes followed a "hands-off" policy instituted after 200 employees of a federal relief project were evicted in December. Instructions to district chiefs at that time advised against making arrests for trespass, and that if the owner, lessee or tenant of a building wanted "people put off the premises, inform them to do so themselves."

Under the revised policy, formal complaint of trespass is required, after which the arresting officers act as agents of the property owner and thus avoid responsibility for possible court action on grounds of false arrest.

No police officer will take the initiative in making arrests, according to an explanation of the new procedure, unless the strikers commit some act in violation of the law. The policy was said to be applicable to both public and private buildings.

Thus, unless serious mischief, such as assault or sabotage, is committed, police are expected to ignore sit-down strikers, permitting them to hold property without interference unless and until the formal complaint is made.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's approval was said to have been given to the first statement of policy before it was sent to station houses, and his approval of the change was taken for granted by observers.

The new program was said to have been adopted six weeks ago, but was not employed until yesterday, when a Bronx building owner's representative made a demand upon Mayor LaGuardia for police aid in removing trespassers from property, adding that immediate action was necessary to relieve 112 families who were without heat. The eviction was completed within a few hours.

Police explained their failure to interfere with the Bronx building strike, even though managing agents had to batter down a door earlier in the week when official aid was refused, on the grounds that the formal complaint of trespass had not been received until shortly before the eviction.

A Man in the News

André Maurois
Overcoming Hate With Information

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They say that a traveler cannot get to know anything about a country, whisking through it in a fortnight. Andre Maurois, on the contrary, says that if two weeks is all you've got, then make the best of it and see as much as you can, because that is better than not traveling at all.

M. Maurois, who speaks a great deal more English a great deal more readily than when he was here as a visiting lecturer at Princeton, is not entirely green on the subject of the United States. For one thing, he is a director of The French Information Center, which is housed in Rockefeller Center, and it was partly to see how it was doing that he recently decided to make another visit to America, though he could only stay two weeks.

Aims of Center

The French Information Center was opened about a year ago, on the basis of a belief that many persons in the United States are interested in European affairs and often need information about them. Not propaganda. Information.

So a group of Americans and Frenchmen got together and decided that difficulties ought to be reduced for those seeking information, at least about France, and that they would set up an information bureau, financed solely by private contributions. The bureau is stocked as completely as possible with the information that might be wanted by business men, newspaper men, teachers, students and travelers, or by those people who make an avocation of trying to understand who the people are that make up the world, and what they live by and are interested in.

Full of Information

Forthwith they equipped the Information Center at Rockefeller Center with data ranging all the way from the kind of chipped flint and prehistoric bones found there, to the mechanism of French elections and the 1935 railroad deficit.

To make the thing completely functional, they bulwarked it at the French end with a Paris office, which will make any kinds of contacts for writers, professors and others doing research in or about France. A library of 15,000 volumes is building. Maréchal Petain is president, and the members of the board are General de Chambrun, M. Sebastien Charlety, president of the Academy of Paris; M. Raoul Dautry, railway man; M. Maurois, M. Emile Moreau of the Bank of France, and Mr. Frank D. Polk of New York.

The Lamb Episode

The core of the whole idea, as M. Maurois saw it, was contained in an incident revolving around Charles Lamb.

Said Lamb one day, "I hate that man."

And his listener was surprised and exclaimed, "But you don't know him!"

And Lamb said, tripping himself up before he realized it, "But, of course, I don't know him! How could I hate him if I knew him?"

Exactly, said M. Maurois, smiling conclusively. That was the idea underneath the Information Center. If people knew a country, they couldn't hate it, with the possibilities of dissension, possibly wars, growing out of the hatred. . . . Besides, there were practical values in people's knowing about a nation's life and resources. He said he had often heard people say that France was a wonderful place in which to live, because the French paid no taxes, whereas the English were taxed so it took their breath away. Now if they really knew about France, they would discover that, in practice, the French are taxed at an even greater rate than the English. The system is different, but the aggregate is more. . . .

Way Is Smoothed For Lasting Peace At Strike Parleys

DETROIT, Feb. 18 (AP)—A series of minor complaints were being ironed out here yesterday, even as the General Motors and Union leaders conferred on permanent machinery for settling disputes.

Revealing General Motors had complained that union workers were soliciting member on company property in contravention of the strike settlement terms, Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, and one of the conferees, said his delegation assured the corporation the practice would be stopped.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, said in a statement that "investigation has disclosed that there have been no cases of disturbance or attempted intimidation, that no night sticks have been used, and no excess supply will be carried."

Mr. Knudsen revealed that some employees would be given extra pay "to guard against possible riot," working a half hour each in the morning and afternoon "outside the regular working hours."

Discrimination Charged

At Flint Adolph Germer, organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, of which the auto workers' union is a member, charged that 10 Chevrolet employees had been dismissed for soliciting union memberships. "However, all of the grievances have been confined to the Chevrolet division," Germer said. "There has been no trouble or discrimination elsewhere. There has been discrimination against union men working for Chevrolet at Saginaw, Mich., also."

Methods of settling alleged union grievances are among the six union demands being discussed by the negotiators. Others include speed of production, seniority rights, hours of work and wage scales.

It was understood that the decisions reached on each point will not be put into writing until all of the problems have been solved and the negotiators are ready to announce their conclusions.

Production at Normal

General Motors operations in Flint returned to normal for the first time in seven weeks as the remainder of its employees were called back to work. The last to report were 6500 workers in the Buick and Fisher Body divisions.

Troop departures scheduled for today left only threescore National Guard officers stationed in the erstwhile "strike capital." Flint's last sit-down strike was ended, too. Seventy-five employees of the Standard Cotton Products Company, an automotive supplier, evacuated the plant last evening.

U. A. W. A. officials declined to comment upon the statement of Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola, who issued an injunction against General Motors sit-down strikers at Flint, that they would have to appear in his court to "apologize for their contemptuous actions" in disregarding the injunction. General Motors agreed to dismissal of the injunction, at the "will of the court," in the strike settlement.

Rival Labor Factions Weigh Gains and Losses of Split

(Continued from Page 1)

ress if forced to hold to outworn and ineffectual policies of the A. F. of L.

Charges Against C. I. O.

On the other side, critics who are long-time members of organized labor make these charges against the C. I. O.:

1. It has divided and damaged the whole labor movement, its power and influences.

2. It has injured by its tactics the standing of organized labor with the general public, hurting a public sympathy essential to labor's success.

3. It has preferred to use force rather than the education of workers, and in its sit-down strikes has encouraged a wave of sit-downs, all illegal and reacting against the welfare of the labor movement.

4. It has created a resentment among non-union mass-production workers that trade unionism will find it hard to overcome, and so has given a poor start to efforts to win over a large majority of automobile employees.

5. It has proved that, as the A. F. of L. had found previously, there was not the widespread enthusiasm for organization among mass-production workers claimed by the CIO, and hence has shown that its criticisms of the A. F. of L. for not organizing the big corporations were overdrawn.

6. It has not been content to organize the unorganized but has invaded the field of and broken down a number of old trade unions including the machinists, blacksmiths, metal polishers, etc.

7. In the long run it would find its gain even in the General Motors strike more permanent and larger if backed by the entire labor world, especially if a more solid educational basis had been prepared before the strike, so as to start with a larger percentage of union adherents.

Comment such as the following is heard among veteran A. F. of L. men here:

"The policy of the A. F. of L. is to try to persuade people to belong. It doesn't try to sandbag. It seeks to get men of their own free will to organize.

"It believes in getting a majority group organized in a company. After that the union can go into the management and say, 'We represent these men.' Then in conference it asks a mutual agreement on wages and working conditions. If the firm is obstinate, the union will use the strike only as a last resort instead of its first weapon. The policy of the CIO is about the reverse.

"The A. F. of L. would have gotten the same results in General Motors, though it might have taken a little longer time.

"The A. F. of L. has always had the respect of the public, and will continue to have it after this struggle is over.

Respect of Public

"When you lose the respect of the public, it's bad for labor or any other cause.

"There is no question that the sit-down strike is usurping another man's property.

"When a worker takes possession of an employer's property, that's against the law. It disturbs public opinion.

"No doubt the sit-down was an effective weapon in bringing General Motors to terms, but it brings a reaction against all trade unions. It is better to educate and get cohesion.

"Lewis is taking a ruthless course in ignoring the crafts. The skilled mechanic wants a useful organization to take care of the interests of his craft. Everything could have been worked out within the A. F. of L.

"Temporarily, at least, Mr. Lewis may be successful in getting raises for workers. Employers are trying to satisfy their men so they won't belong to any trade union.

"There is a chance, it is true, that Mr. Lewis may be right. He may make the industry union-conscious. It will take six months to find out. Today all is at sea. There is no telling how good the C. I. O. organization in the automobile industry will be."

In complete disavowal of such skepticism, Walter N. Wells, a vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, which went on strike and is now negotiating with General Motors, thus defends the labor split, Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O.

"Our union has won a recognition and standing in the industry without any precedent.

"All of the wage increases that are now being granted are due solely to the fact that the men are organized. No other union can claim any credit.

"We have added $50,000,000 in wages to workers.

"If they can grant these wages today, they could have done the same six months or a year ago. It is a proven fact they are not producing any more cars than a year ago.

"These raises would not have gone into effect except for the sentiment of workers to become organized under our union.

"Shorter hours have also followed our activity. In most of the plants up to the time we were organizing into an international union, employees were working all kinds of hours.

"Further, the low-paid man is being taken care of better than heretofore. We have tried to bring up the workers in the lowest brackets to somewhere near where they could make a living wage. We feel we have accomplished a great deal on that line. In many of our plants the minimum wage is seventy-five cents an hour.

"The least paid classes of labor have been neglected. We believe we have helped to foster a big general trend not only in the automobile industry but throughout mass production.

"The C. I. O. has made an effective start in introducing the industrial type of labor organization to manufacturing. It is the kind of union best fitted for mass production.

"Our experience shows that the unskilled and semiskilled can be organized; there used to be a saying that they couldn't.

"We find the skilled man is not out so much for himself as to get the unskilled into the common organization, for he realizes that the low-paid man must be brought up before the skilled man can get more for his own labor."

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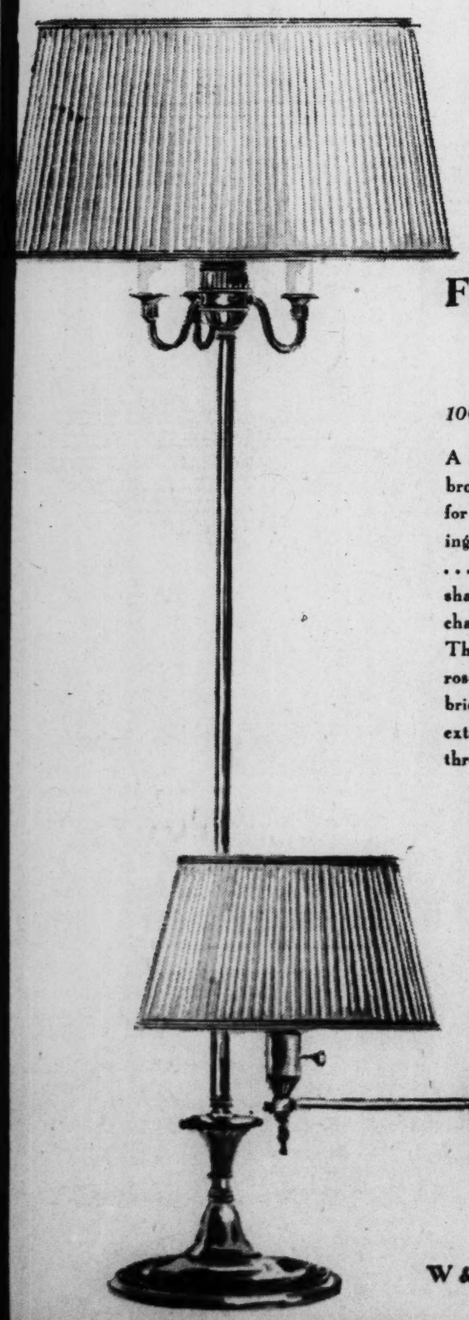

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Crop Insurance Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting a report of his special committee on crop insurance, follows:

During the past four years the Government has assisted farmers in meeting emergencies of two different types. The first was the collapse of prices resulting from huge surpluses for which foreign markets had disappeared. The second was widespread failure of crops resulting from drought.

Government action helped both farmers and consumers. Meanwhile it has been shown that neither producers nor consumers are benefited by wide fluctuations in either prices or supplies of farm products.

Convinced that the time has come to take permanent steps to protect farmers and consumers against disasters of both types, I appointed, on September 19 last, a committee of representatives of federal agencies and requested this committee to prepare a report and recommendations for legislation providing a plan of "all-risk" crop insurance.

Report

The committee has now completed its work and I transmit to you its report, entitled "Report and recommendations of the President's committee on crop insurance." I have examined this report and I am convinced that the plan it outlines is practical, socially desirable, and worthy of your thoughtful consideration.

I believe that it provides an adequate basis for legislation which will make possible a program of crop insurance applying to wheat for the crop year 1938.

I believe that legislation should authorize application of similar programs to other commodities when it is established that producers desire them and application of the plan to wheat has provided a back log of experience in applying the principles of crop insurance.

Crop insurance and a system of storage reserves should operate so that surpluses in years of good weather might be carried over for use in years of unfavorable growing conditions.

Protection

Crop insurance and a system of storage reserves would help to protect the income of individual farmers against the hazards of crop failure; it would help to protect consumers against shortages of food supplies and against extremes of prices; and finally, it would assist in providing a more nearly even flow of farm supplies, thus stabilizing farm buying power and contributing to the security of business and employment.

The Government also has a special interest in measures which would assist in guarding farmers and consumers against emergencies arising out of extremes of surpluses or shortages.

The expense in the past to federal, state, and local governments arising by reason of crop losses points to the desirability of employing the principle of insurance in order to lessen the cost—financial and human—of future crop disasters.

A program of crop insurance and storage of reserves should be part of the foundation of agricultural policy which we are building and which must include the conservation of soil and water, better land use, increased farm income, and alleviation of distress in rural areas arising out of factors beyond the control of individual producers.

May I repeat what I have suggested in a former message: that because economic and social reforms of this character are essentially national in scope and in administration, the citizens of our nation believe that our form of government was never intended to prohibit their accomplishment.

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Lewis House Starts 'Sit-Down' Debate

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Rector's Aid Society of St. Paul's Episcopal Church has postponed its annual tour of quaint and historic homes because of a dispute over visiting the Revolutionary War house where John L. Lewis lives.

Mrs. Fleming Holland, criticizing Mr. Lewis's support of the General Motors sit-down strike, said no tour that included his house could stop at her neighboring $60,000 residence. She could not understand, she said, how Mr. Lewis expected to uphold the property rights of persons living in historic houses of Alexandria, in view of the strikers having occupied property of General Motors Corporation.

Mrs. Holland explained she has no disagreement with Mr. Lewis personally. If Mr. Lewis moves soon from his present home to a newly purchased one—formerly occupied by General Lee's brother—the dilemma would be solved.

While Mr. Lewis's house, once owned by George Washington's doctor, offers rare historical interest, Mrs. Holland's home is more elaborate, with a feudal wall around it. Visitors there would see her famous collection of Tsarist furniture and royal French household goods.

Accord Is Reached In Wallpaper Strike

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 18 (AP)—Joseph Jacobs, attorney for a joint wallpaper unions strike committee, announced yesterday a contract had been drawn up which would end the strike in three plants of the United Wallpaper Mills, Inc., in Joliet, Chicago and York, Penna.

Thirty "sitdown" strikers vacated the Standard Division Mill of the company here this morning. The strike had affected about 150 men here. The Chicago and York plants were on "sympathy" strikes.

Mr. Jacobs said the agreement included recognition of the Wallpaper Mill Craftmen's and the Wallpaper Mill Helpers' Union as sole bargaining agencies; closed shop for craftmen; 98 cents to $1.10 an hour minimum wage for craftmen; five cents an hour increase for unskilled workmen, bringing the scale to 45 cents for men and 37½ cents for women; a 40-hour week; and time and a half for overtime work.

Free Textbook Veto Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — By a 112-to-2 vote, the House of Representatives sustained Governor Johnston's veto of an act to provide free textbooks to first readers of the State, after leaders said delay had made the measure "useless." The textbook measure was enacted into law during the concluding hours of the 1936 session and was held by Governor Johnston until the opening of the present session when he returned his veto.

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Youth Leaders Call 'Gimmie' One Source of Joblessness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18—American youth is jobless today partly because it expects to be given large salaries instead of being prepared to give generously in skilled services, according to speakers at the annual convention of the American Council of Guidance and Personal Associations and affiliated groups meeting here.

The deans of women discussed the problems of the students in college, some of the students receiving $50 a month in aid from the Federal Government, many of them carrying work loads up to 30 hours a week which restricts the time they can give to academic studies or to extra-curricular cultural development, and most of them hoping to walk out of the classroom into well-paid positions. At the same time the personnel groups were facing the fact that employers are not particularly interested in hiring the star athlete or the honor student unless he or she has something to offer and that there is a sad lack of skilled workers eager to fill the average salaried positions in industry.

Few Hired Direct

In all of the sectional meetings there was an effort to trace the "gimmie" attitude of youth to its source. Some of the speakers laid the blame upon the colleges and a curriculum which has developed ambition without imparting a realistic understanding of conditions off the campus. Others charged that the fault lies with the "exaggerated paternalism" of the Federal Government in giving grants for college training to individual young men and women without first being sure of their scholarship and without exercising sufficient supervision to be certain that they will receive occupational training in addition to academic attainments.

"The policy is spreading among business men of hiring very few men direct from college," A. J. Sarre of the Louisiana National Youth Administration told the American College Personnel Association. "Employers would rather wait two or three years for these men until they have had their noses bumped a bit. When the college man applies for a job the employer expects an individual who has some perspective, some sense of the values of life, so that his personal life is in order, and so that he has some philosophy with which to meet the problems that are certain to come. He expects an individual who has enthusiasm and powers of observation, but who is not too cocky, who can fit into the office group."

What the Federal Government is trying to do in promoting a program of voluntary apprentice training was described by William F. Patterson of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, who said, "in view of the importance of the workers possessing high skill to the welfare and prosperity of an industrial nation, the dearth of material on the training of such workers is appalling." Mr. Patterson urged the members of the National Vocational Association to encourage voluntary apprenticeship and to see to it that boys and girls in school know that industry's greatest opportunities are more accessible through apprenticeship than many of the white-collar jobs which appear so desirable.

In the midst of a number of speeches on individual tests and adjustment programs Miss Winifred Hausam of Pasadena, Calif., director of the Western Personnel Service, struck an important note by declaring "be thankful that people are different. We should not try to make all students fit into a mold, or try to graduate students all well rounded and with perfect adjustments to life. Students have the right to learn by experience and thereby to build up their own self-confidence. This may mean standing by without protest while students act on what seem to the counselor wrong decisions. And, after tumbles, students must pick themselves up, not wait for the counselor to put them on their feet each time. College students are, or should be, adults and must make decisions and adjustments as adults on leaving college. The college counselor should recognize the implications of this fact. He should help the students make their own decisions and he should see alternatives. The old-fashioned idea of the one best plan for each person is fallacious."

Miss Hausam remarked that "psychological tests and measurements are one, but only one tool in the analysis of the students," and added that "counselors and placement secretaries working with adults develop a healthy skepticism and demand proof of the efficiency of so-called scientific methods. Scientific tools are not yet developed to measure and predict accurately some of the most important factors in an effective, successful personal development. Counselors and students both need to develop the courage to change plans early, late, and often, if necessary. For many people constant change in objectives is a sign of healthy growth."

Experiments in Field

A number of experiments in the field were reported, among them the plan at Bethany College, West Virginia, where Forrest H. Fitzpatrick, dean, said that scores of freshmen have been put in advanced courses, saving weeks and even years of unstimulating repetition, which might have come if they had been forced to follow the academic program.

The San Francisco Junior College assigns students to work projects comparable to their vocational choices said Miss Helene R. Turner, director of the National Youth Administration assigned to the college. Thus the school supplements vocational education with financial recognition and the opportunity to have capable supervision while undergoing vocational experience.

In one year at the Schuster Store in Milwaukee Miss Gertrude H. Sykes said that her department had interviewed 25,875 persons, meeting each one as an individual with potential value to the organization rather than an intruder or disturbing factor. Whenever passible, contacts were made for suitable employment in other industries. Information was given on vocational study and the applicants even were rehearsed in good technique in applying for work and given criticism o ftheir attitude. Where dismissals are necessary the same candid method is followed and a number of those who have been refused work or have been fired from jobs have returned to state that the criticism has helped them in obtaining other employment.

Individual Guidance Urged

Colleges were urged to put more emphasis on individual guidance, small group activities and environmental guidance by Dean M. Ledge Moffett of the State Teachers College, East Radford, Va. Miss Moffett has made a survey of 25 colleges in 20 states in which she has found that one out of every three students is earning part of his college expenses.

Of the number, 56 per cent are finding employment under the National Youth Administration, 25 per cent are in jobs provided by the college and 22 per cent are in private employment in homes and businesses. The average time at work is 11 hours, but the individual scale is from six to 30 hours. In addition, 62 per cent of the working students and 59 per cent of the non-working students do their own laundry. All of them care for their own bedrooms and 52 per cent do their own sewing. The result is that while the working students may join extracurricular organizations centering on the campus, they have little or no time for participation, and Miss Moffett called upon the colleges to make up for this deficiency in providing environmental guidance for students who do not create their own vital interests in traditional campus activities.

The survey in comparison with one made in 1929, shows a decided improvement in academic standards on the part of students in 73 per cent of the colleges investigated, with a rise in newspaper reading from 28 per cent to 79 per cent, in magazine reading from 20 per cent to 80 per cent, and in book reading from 40 per cent to 45 per cent.

Marjorie Shuler

Riding to Conquest of the Aroostook

Miss Valeska Ward of Limestone, Maine
Drives Tractor to Cultivate Potato Field on Family Farm

These are busy days in Aroostook County, Maine, as green plants of more than three quarters of the entire New England potato crop wave in the fields. Farmers start early and stay late, driving huge tractors and operating latest time- and effort-saving cultivating machinery.

On her family's large farm at Limestone, the Pine Tree State's "Potato Queen," Miss Valeska Ward, is shown proving her right to the title conferred upon her by the State Department of Agriculture, by driving one of the tractors—a day's work considered task enough for a man. Besides being a capable farmerette, it is reported that Miss Ward is the champion girl athlete in Maine.

Weather Warnings on Floods Sought for Control of Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—As flood waters from the Ohio sweep on down the Mississippi River, a concerted plea is heard from all corners of America for investigation of long-range weather forecasting by the Weather Bureau, possibly leading to establishment of a flood forecasting service similar to that already in force for hurricanes and frost.

The movement was initiated last year by the Temperature Research Foundation of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, and had the support of Dr. C. G. Abbot of Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others. A congressional appropriation was made for this purpose at the time, and it is now believed that an annual appropriation of $200,000 should be made for five years.

Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio declared such investigations "a matter that requires federal action. I am in full sympathy with the project and suggest that our senators and congressmen be contacted immediately."

Says Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania: "Weather and flood forecasting should form an integral part of any flood control program. In fact, it will be impossible properly to operate flood control works without such service, as the storage and release of waters from flood control reservoirs must be governed by predictable flood stages."

No less emphatic was City Manager Dykstra of Cincinnati, one of the cities hardest hit by the Ohio overflow. "I agree it is about time for federal governmental action which will establish a long range forecasting service," he said. "Certainly by this time science can come to our aid and give us a little longer warning of what may happen in those areas where floods are a constant menace."

Mayor Washburn of Paducah, Ky., commented: "Wholeheartedly approve policy for governmental long range forecast service. Present experience is proof of necessity." Kentucky's Governor, A. B. Chandler, pressed by rehabilitation details, promised careful consideration of the plan "as soon as possible."

From railroad, airline, broadcasting and manufacturing executives throughout the nation are reported similar expressions of the need for long range weather analysis.

Gen. James C. Harbord of the Radio Corporation of America declared: "It seems to me that with our prompt and efficient systems of communication, telephone, telegraph and radio, with adequate warning in advance, much could be accomplished in the prevention of loss to life and property. Anything that can be done in the future must commend itself to everyone."

C. Bedell Monroe, president of Pennsylvania Central Airlines Corporation, suggested concerted action on the part of the aviation industry. "Our company," said he, "considers there is a real need for long-range forecasting service to improve safety of flight operations."

Federal action has been referred to the subcommittee in Congress having jurisdiction over appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

Problem Old to South

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt's recommendations for a broad farm tenancy program put up to Congress a problem inherited by the Agricultural South from reconstruction days.

The question has been to the fore in recent months because of a strike in the east Arkansas cotton fields and the subsequent appointment in Arkansas of the first state commission to study a solution.

Dr. C. O. Brannen of the University of Arkansas, long a student of the subject, reported 2,865,134 tenants and sharecroppers in the United States in 1935—about 42 per cent of all farmers.

In the South he said the percentage ran from 28 per cent in Florida to 70 per cent in Mississippi.

Tenants who would come under the program advocated by President Roosevelt were classified by Dr. Brannen as:

Share-tenant: Who furnishes all work stock and pays the landlord a part of the crop he produces.

Sharecropper: Who furnishes only labor and shares in the crop proceeds under individual agreements.

Cash tenant: Who pays cash rent per acre, operating like an owner.

Share-cash-tenant: Who commontly works money crops on a share-basis but pays cash rent for use of other lands, such as pastures.

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union, charging peonage and oppression of sharecroppers, sponsored the strike among east Arkansas cotton choppers last spring.

Union officials said this class of labor received 75 cents a day and based its strike call on demands of $1.50 for a 10-hour day.

The organization claimed the strike was successful, a contention disputed by plantation owners and local authorities, who charged the strike was inspired by "outside agitators."

During the controversy, a Memphis woman and a Little Rock minister said they were flogged while investigating the reported death of a Negro sharecropper.

Subsequently, a federal grand jury investigated the peonage charges and indicted an Earle, Ark., town marshal. He was convicted for violating United States anti-slavery statutes by falsely arresting Negroes and sentencing them to work on his land.

Court Is Overruled By Martial Law In Indiana Strike Zone

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 18 (AP)—Military rule of Anderson, scene of strife between union and non-union automobile workers, yesterday overrode a circuit court order and barred attorneys from conferring with 17 union men under arrest.

Milton Seigel, union attorney, obtained an order from Circuit Judge Charles E. Smith directing Sheriff Harry E. Johnson to admit him to the county jail to talk with the prisoners.

Col. Albert H. Whitcomb, commanding the national guard troops sent here when Gov. M. Clifford Townsend proclaimed a state of martial law last Saturday, conferred with the Sheriff and directed him to disregard the court order.

Following a conference with Colonel Whitcomb, Judge Smith said his order was of no force unless the military commander consented to its terms.

Mr. Seigel then was told by Colonel Whitcomb he would not be allowed to see the prisoners, most of whom are from Flint, Mich.

Strenthen Customs Bars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Customs Bureau prescribed special licenses today for foreign merchantmen of less than 30 tons. The bureau explained it was strengthening the bars against smuggling. Applicants for licenses must tell what type of merchandise is to be carried and whether their vessels will be used to transport goods from ships "hovering" off the United States coast.

Louisville Bustles Repairing Damage Caused by Flood

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18 (AP)—This city bustled about a big job of rebuilding today, three weeks after the waters of the Ohio river's flood peaks washed over three fourths of its area.

Stores, shops and warehouses were moving goods by the carload. Furniture and household fittings poured into the West End, where thousands of homes were left filled with sodden piles of junk, fit only to be hauled away. Carpenters ripped up warped flooring and flood twisted doors. Windows, smashed by water pressure, were replaced. There was a huge demand for paint.

Business places still worked in some cases by lanterns or oil lamps. Their power lines dried out slowly and even yet cannot carry the current. But there were as busy as more fortunate places where electric lights burned again.

Traffic remained congested, hampered by many detours where streets caved in. These collapses were blamed on sewers falling apart from the interior pressure of the water and on washing out of the sand that lay under the streets. Fourth street was pierced in the department store district by a big hole in the pavement. Beyond the hole a great cave yawned under the pavement, where the soil washed away. Workmen in the cave placed dozens on heavy timbers to hold up the street.

The most of the 200,000 endangered by the rising water were back in their homes, observing an invariable routine. Men went out to work, by day or night as the case might be. When work was done, they went home again, not to slippers and newspaper reading by the fire, but to five or six hours of work on the still soggy houses. Day and night they kept their furnaces going, forcing hot air through the walls to avert rot in the wood. What furniture was not too badly damaged by the water was placed day after day in the sun. When it is dry, it will need upholstering.

Matching the boom in the furniture trade is that in the automobile repair shops, where customers still flock with machines that stood for days half submerged. Thousands of them were altogether covered by the water. Garage men said that the work in hand will take them weeks to complete.

British Hint Still Bigger Fund To Assure Defense of Empire

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appealed to House of Commons yesterday to approve Great Britain's £1,500,000,000 defense program as a bulwark for the world's peace.

Mr. Chamberlain, opening a two-day parliamentary debate on the formidable five-year armaments program entailing unprecedented peace-time expenditures, was believed to be virtually assured of a favorable vote.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said that the Liberal Opposition would scrutinize the costly estimates carefully, but pledged Liberal support to any "necessary armament measure."

Laborite Criticizes Plans

Without attacking Mr. Chamberlain's detailed argument, Mr. Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, Scottish Laborite, protested that the Government had refused to give Commons a report on the state of international affairs and called its White Paper, in which the defense proposals were announced, "a tragic farce." He charged that the Government's plans were disorganized and its financial innovations "wholly improper."

Britain's little man, the average citizen who pays the nation's taxes, will be hard hit in any event by the $1,500,000,000 armaments bill. Just how hard hit, however, he will not know until the revenue program in Mr. Chamberlain's budget is announced in April.

Each taxpayer, financial experts predicted, may have to pay as much as 10d. additional for each £1 of income during the next five years.

Bulwark for Peace

Frequently interrupted by heckling from Laborite benches and cheers from the Conservative side, Mr. Chamberlain besought approval because "the strength we are rapidly gaining fro day to day and from week to week is a steadying factor in international affairs . . . probably the greatest bulwark for peace in the world today."

He declared that the Commonwealth would be "thankful" if circumstances made it possible later to reduce the £1,500,000,000, but warned it might become necessary even to increase it.

Without resort to borrowing, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, £112,000,000 would have to be raised annually by taxation or other expanding revenue to meet the cost. Such, an increase, he maintained, would set back British recovery, adding a proposed loan of £400,000,000 would be neither excessive nor dangerous to the nation's credit.

Mahler to Lead 'Tristan' For Philadelphia Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—Fritz Mahler, Wagnerian conductor, has been engaged to direct the orchestra for the production of "Tristan und Isolde" to be given by the Civic Grand Opera Company of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music on April 6, it is announced by the management of the company.

Mr. Mahler has established a high reputation for his Wagnerian performances in Vienna, Germany and Italy.

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French and Italians in Rush To Beat Ban on 'Volunteers'; 26 Nations Sign Neutrality

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Twenty-six European nations cemented a far-flung plan to wall Spain in from the world yesterday while foreign "volunteers," most of them apparently from France and Italy, hurried to Spain before the Saturday midnight deadline went into effect.

Only Portugal, ardent insurgent supporter, declined to ratify the agreement approved by 26 nations drawing a "sanitary cordon" around the Spanish war.

French and Italian sympathizers, with the Germans significantly missing, either hurried toward Spain or made plans to join the combat before the ban becomes effective. Germany gave no sign of sending further reinforcements, apparently believing that Gen. Francisco Franco's troops will win without more assistance. French border reports said that 1400 French volunteers had crossed the frontier in February, 650 departing from Perpignan for Barcelona, 300 crossing at Perthus and 450 passing through Cerbere.

Rush of "Volunteers"

Informed sources in Rome interpreted the indirect Italian admission that their troops were largely responsible for the capture of Malaga to mean that there would be no cessation of Italian volunteers until the deadline.

At Toulouse, 500 Catalan fascists gathered to join the insurgent troops at Irun, near the French border, and prepared for eventual service on the Madrid front.

What to do with recalcitrant Portugal, Spain's next-door neighbor, remained a thorny problem for the "hands-off Spain" committee, which relegated the question to the subcommittee that worked out plans for banning recruits and war supplies in the first place.

A tight naval blockade of both Spanish and Portuguese ports, enforced by the major European powers, effective March 6, might induce Portugal to participate in the international action, the committee hoped, and permit the establishment of neutral observers on the Hispano-Portuguese frontier.

The Soviet committee representative, Ivan Maisky, sounded a note of warning that failure of Portugal to co-operate "will jeopardize the whole structure of the scheme." He said that Russia might have to reconsider her approval of the program if full co-operation was not achieved.

Berlin newspapers sarcastically asserted that France, a leader in demanding an international "hands-off" policy, approved the volunteer ban only after all hope of saving Madrid had collapsed under the weight of General Franco's steady advance.

The recent promotion of Gen. Wilhelm Faupel to ambassador to the insurgent regime was interpreted by diplomatic observers as a sign that Germany is convinced General Franco will achieve victory.

Rome newspapers, which had almost completely dropped their attempts to conceal Italian volunteer aid, reported numbers crossing the Franco-Spanish frontier to aid the Spanish Government.

26 Nations Approve

Final approval of the London program was given by 26 nations of the full committee. They included, in addition to the five major powers, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia: Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Poland, the Irish Free State, Belgium, the Netherlands, Albania, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Luxembourg.

Details of the naval blockade will be completed by Feb. 20, the date the ban on volunteers becomes effective. As outlined now, the naval patrols would have no authority to halt vessels suspected of shipping arms and men to Spain, but would report ship movements to the committee for action.

An observer for the committee would be placed aboard each ship bound for Spain to check its cargo.

More than 1000 observers, for the Franco-Spanish and Gibraltar-Spanish borders, would report violations of the program to the committee, whereupon strong representations would be made to the offending governments. The appoximate $2,000,000 cost would be apportioned among the participating committee members.

It's Not a Diving Outfit

Wide World

It Runs on Italian Highways

Yes—It's a Motorcycle

Ultramodernism reaches new heights in this streamlined vehicle. It gains additional speed by its peculiar construction, which reduces wind resistance to a minimum. The fascist emblem on the front carries one back to those first tilts in high school with Caesar's Commentaries.

Rebels Report Heavy Losses by Loyalists

AVILA, Spain, Feb. 18 (AP)—Insurgent leaders, their troops in combat with the Government army east of the Jarama river, announced that the last great battle of Madrid might be under way.

So intense was the fire that newspaper correspondents were barred from the front, presumably for their own safety.

An insurgent victory on the Jarama river front not only would strangle the capital by cutting off supply roads to the southeastern sector, but also would enable Generalissimo Francisco Franco's men to advance rapidly to the eastern edge of the city.

Insurgent reports said that Government losses were heavy as the battle began. Fighting was fierce between Arganda, 15 miles from Madrid on the highway to Valencia, and Morata de tajuna, some seven miles south of Arganda.

Unofficial reports said that an American Communist was a member of a battalion of the International Brigade brought to the battle lines by the Government in the Jarama sector. Insurgents said the battalion had been virtually destroyed in defense of the Valencia highway. The American was known only as "the Yank."

Insurgent victories during the day were reported in the northern battle zone near Oviedo; northwest of Madrid in the Laz Rozas sector; and in Cordoba Province to the south. An insurgent communiqué at Salamanca said government forces had been repulsed in offensives in Leon Province; at Majadahonda, 10 miles northwest of Madrid, and in Cordoba Province.

At Granada, General Franco's soldiers were reported encountering little opposition in their push toward Valencia in the southern war zone.

Road Safety Games For Illinois Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Highway safety games that may be borrowed like books from a public library are being offered schools of the State as an aid in teaching accident-prevention habits. It's part of Gov. Henry Horner's highway safety campaign.

Immunity for Press Wins Georgia Vote

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Georgia Senate adopted unanimously Feb. 16 a bill which would prohibit courts from forcing a newspaperman to divulge the source of confidential information. Although approved 26-0, the Senate later found itself in the midst of lively debate over a proposal to transmit the measure to the House of Representatives. The bill finally was ordered transmitted 34 to 9.

Introduced by Senator Jack Williams of Waycross, a former president of the Georgia Press Association, the bill was hailed by some as assuring freedom of the press.

Senator J. Y. Harrell of Lumpkin opposed it, saying he saw no reason for establishing the "privileged communications relationship" for newspaper reporters. Such a relationship now exists under Georgia law between husband and wife, lawyers and clients, and among grand jurors. The parliamentary move to transmit the bill to the House had the effect of cutting off any motion to reconsider it in the Senate.

Bill on Press Immunity In N. Y. Legislature

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—The New York Legislature considered yesterday a bill giving the newspaper profession the right to refuse to disclose sources of confidential information. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Charles H. Breitbart, Brooklyn Democrat, who said it was "intended to protect newspapermen from contempt of court proceedings as illustrated in the case of Martin Mooney, the reporter who was jailed when he refused to reveal certain confidential information regarding the 'policy racket' in New York City."

The chief provision in the bill says:

"A newspaper owner, publisher, editor or reporter shall not be compelled to disclose a communication made to him in his business or professional character or in the course of his business or professional employment."

Madrid Defenders Strike at Rebels In Dual Offensive

MADRID, Feb. 18 (AP)—Besieged Government defenders of Madrid struck back at insurgent armies in two waves today; determined to hold communication arteries on the Jarama front, southeast of the city.

The dual push signalized the closing hours of the seventh month of Spanish civil war.

They struck first in the Southern Jarama sector. Three hours later another column began moving against La Maranosa, in the central Jarama region.

Gen. José Miaja, in supreme command of Government troops in the Madrid sector, declared late in the day that the attacks had turned the tide of battle.

He indicated, at the same time, an insurgent drive at Perales de Tajuna, 20 miles southeast of Madrid, had been halted well short of the Valencia-Madrid highway, on which Madrid largely depends for its supplies from Government territory to the East.

From the start of the Government's offensive operations at 5 a. m. it was evident that General Miaja did not hope merely to advance a few miles or to take only a couple of trenches.

"Things have chandged," he said. "The enemy now must defend themselves against our attack."

Reports of strong insurgent resistance were substantiated by the general's remarks that a great victory should not be expected in a few hours, but that the advance was going on "slowly but surely."

"The enemy isn't throwing candy at us," he said.

The shift in Government strategy was designed to offset enemy penetrations deep into territory east of the capital where a web of side roads connect with the trunk Guadalajara and Valencia highways.

Commanders said that the insurgents appear to have thrown their whole air reserves into the zone southeast from Madrid towards the coast and to be preparing an attack in force in northeast Guadalajara Province where spur roads join the Guadalajara-Cuenca road, second most important route to the coast.

The Government, at its temporary seat in Valencia, meanwhile took a new mandate of absolute power from all Popular Front parties and mobilized all available manpower to oppose insurgent forces. All military classes of the last five years were drafted for immediate war service.

Aviation officers declared Government fliers in speedy pursuit planes were bringing down insurgent bombers every day and were preventing enemy squadrons from carrying out bombing raids against towns in the embattled areas south of Madrid.

Under General Miaja's own leadership in the field, the Government troops, before launching their offensive, fought off an insurgent attack on the town of Perales de Tajuna.

Reinforcements were thrown into the battle at Perales, where the Government was determined to resist at any cost because of the strategic importance of the town on a by-pass to the alternate Guadalajara highway.

Big Firms Attested Calling Conferences on Union Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Representatives of a dozen of America's biggest corporations discuss their labor problems monthly in New York, according to evidence submitted to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Included in the group are General Motors, United States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone & Telegraph, International Harvester, General Electric, Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, United States Rubber Company, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Irving Trust Company.

Evidence of the unifying effect of such conferences upon the labor policies of the big corporations is being sought by the Senate committee, in connection with recent charges by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee of Industrial Organization, that a united front exists of big business groups to hamper extension of the trade union movement.

Papers Disposed of

The New York conference, it was divulged by labor relations directors of General Motors, who are now being examined by the Senate Committee, is composed of the labor relations officials of the companies in question. A digest of each monthly meeting is prepared and sent to the respective representatives.

Harry W. Anderson, present labor relations director for General Motors, testified that he had thrown away these reports after reading them. Merle C. Hale, former General Motors relations director, and L. G. Seaton, Mr. Anderson's assistant, testified that these were among the $800,000 in the past two and a half years.

papers which they weeded out and destroyed when they stripped their

Company Unions Supported

Clarence J. Hicks, formerly of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company, was for many years chairman of the so-called Special Conference Committee of big business in New York, at which labor problems are thrashed out. Mr. Hicks is now executive committee chairman of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., which has advocated and backed employee representation plans, dubbed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, "company unions."

In this connection, the report just made by a group of economists for the University of Pittsburgh and the Brookings Institution is recalled, backing the collective bargaining movement in the steel industry through independent trade unions, organized on an industrial, rather than a craft basis. The big United States Steel Corporation is a member of the New York conference, and has hitherto supported the employee representation, or company union scheme, in preference to the C. I. O., or independent trade union.

Mr. Hale, in his testimony before files after the Senate voted its civil liberties inquiry.

It was in the effort to get such papers that the Senate committee served its subpoena on the General Motors executives; but the latter were too quick for it, and destroyed all their labor papers before the process was served, according to evidence which they have already submitted.

the Senate committee, pointed out that all the companies represented at the New York meeting have been leaders in supporting the company union system.

Wages and Hours Reported

The U. S. Steel representative at the New York gathering, it developed, is Arthur H. Young, formerly of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., who was employed by the steel company early in the New Deal as vice-president in charge of labor relations.

Representatives of the big firms, linked together by the monthly New York gatherings, have agreed to report to their mutual committee all changes in wage rates and working hours, witnesses told the Senate group.

The size and nature of the vote by which employees of any company elect employee representatives is also carefully canvassed by the Special Conference Committee at New York, it was explained, and the type of men who are elected are also scrutinized in the war-away New York skyscraper conference. The gathering, it was explained, is held at Radio City.

Why can't American industry which spends millions for technical improvements, spend "a little bit of money" trying to understand workers' aspirations?

This was the question put by Senator Thomas earlier in the inquiry.

Likening labor strife to war, which he defined as simply a "clashing of rights," Senator Thomas, a former university professor, declared that if some medium could be discovered that would overcome that clash, "you will save tremendous loss, because in war we only fight for one thing—the privilege of sitting around a table and discussing things."

"In strikes," he added, "you accomplish nothing else but that—you fight for the privilege of talking about how you are going to go on after it is over with. In each case, war and strikes, you have a dead loss."

Senator Thomas's lecture came after a series of questions had indicated only a superficial knowledge of labor relations problems on the part of the highly paid labor relations directors employed by General Motors. Harry W. Anderson, head of this division of the company, agreed that he was concerned primarily with immediate problems presented by attempts to unionize General Motors workers. In connection with this interest he and his staff employed the big Pinkerton detective agency and paid them $800,000 in the past two and a half years.

Totalitarian State In Paraguay Fails To Solve Problem

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 17 (AP)—Col. Rafael Franco, who proclaimed a "totalitarian state" in Paraguay after a two-day revolt a year ago, approached the first anniversary of his rule with most of his first problems still to solve.

Hero of the 1932-35 Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, Colonel Franco is expected to extol peace in an anniversary message to the nation at Asuncion today.

Swept into office as provisional president last Feb. 19 on the strength of a coup by followers dissatisfied after the costly war, he merged the revolutionary party and state into one entity, proclaimifig totalitarianism.

Other South American capitals, skeptical from the beginning even after he explained his government was neither fascist nor national socialist, have come to consider Colonel Franco another Latin-American dictator.

Problems Still Unsolved

He describes his government as a "natural democracy of peasants and workers."

After a year in office, his problems are the same as those of his deposed predecessor, Dr. Eusabio Ayala, now one of a group of Paraguayan exiles in Buenos Aires.

Paraguay still is extremely hard up for money, its currency is devaluated, its peasants still till their soil with primitive implements, and the essentially agricultural Paraguayan export trade is small.

Colonel Franco attempted to stimulate exports by promoting cotton farming. He expropriated idle land from big landowners in return for government bonds, and has distributed several thousand tracts among landless peasants. Cotton production expanded, but not sufficiently to alter Paraguay's financial plight materially.

Wars on Illiteracy

Colonel Franco also has drawn the preliminaries of a mobile public health service, continued previous administrations' programs of distributing plows as rapidly as they can be turned out, and has tried to reduce illiteracy.

Social Workers Urge U.S. Aid To States for Direct Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Federal grants-in-aid to states for direct relief to underpin the federal works program were advocated today by the American Association of Social Workers after a survey revealed "totally inadequate relief in many sections of the country."

Walter West, executive secretary of the social workers' organization, concluded from the survey that, "There can be no doubt that since the Federal Government withdrew its aid to states for direct relief, welfare practices in many areas have deteriorated to pre-depression levels.

"Insufficient funds available locally in many states have dictated a wholesale reduction of relief grants, the elimination of essential items from relief allowances and harsh policies governing acceptance of applications designed to make relief harder to get and difficult to endure," he declared.

Making it clear that he was not condemning the WPA program as such, the social workers chief said: "Our point is that it is not and cannot be a covering program that can care for all of those in need who can work. The works program has absorbed a fraction of those in need, and has left an equally large group to the mercies of either inadequate or totally absent state and local facilities in many sections of the country."

From its study of the relief situation in 28 areas in as many states, the association learned that:

In all but a few areas, states and local governments are finding it increasingly difficult to finance direct relief programs and also make contributions to the WPA program, with the result that "stop-gap" methods of providing meager assistance to those families not cared for by the federal program have been devised.

Large numbers of able-bodied, employable family heads, certified as in need by local relief agencies, are not being absorbed by the federal work program.

Maximum relief allowances of $7.96 per month per family prevail in some southern states.

Stoppage of relief for periods varying from a week to a month have not been uncommon in many sections.

Necessary supplementation of WPA wages by local relief agencies in the East and Middle West puts a strain on funds available.

Low-paid jobs are a problem for relief agencies which are called upon to give relie f to supplement low wages in private industry.

Able bodied men in a western state, denied direct relief as "employable" and unable to secure WPA placement, are reported deserting wives and children in an effort to assure aid for them as of the unemployable group.

Non-residents are a problem in all areas.

Staff reductions, due to limitation of funds, are causing complications in many sections, contributing to delays in accepting applications and granting of relief.

First Security Claim Filed in New York By Englishman for $2.88

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Harry Joe Gregory, a British subject, is the first person in this district to file a claim under the terms of the Social Security Act. Announcement was made by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director, today.

When his claim is approved in Washington, he will get $2.88, which represents 3½ per cent of the wages he received from Jan. 1, the effective date of the act, to Jan. 24, when he reached the age limit set by the legislation. Mr. Gregory's wages for this period were $82.20, out of which he paid 82 cents into the social security fund and his employers, Bogart Russ, Inc., a like amount.

Mr. Gregory, who is listed as a laborer, was formerly a British soldier and served in the Boer War and in India. Later he was a rider in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. His wife is an American. He said today he was happy about his "good fortune" and would continue to work.

Social security, he thought, was "very good for some people, especially the younger generation."

Saskatchewan Plans New Road Safety Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Seeking to reduce highway hazards, the Saskatchewan Government at the present session of the Legislature will seek to pass laws banning drivers with imperfect vision or other physical defect from the highway, along with old cars with imperfect brakes or other mechanical weakness.

Paul Gaire s

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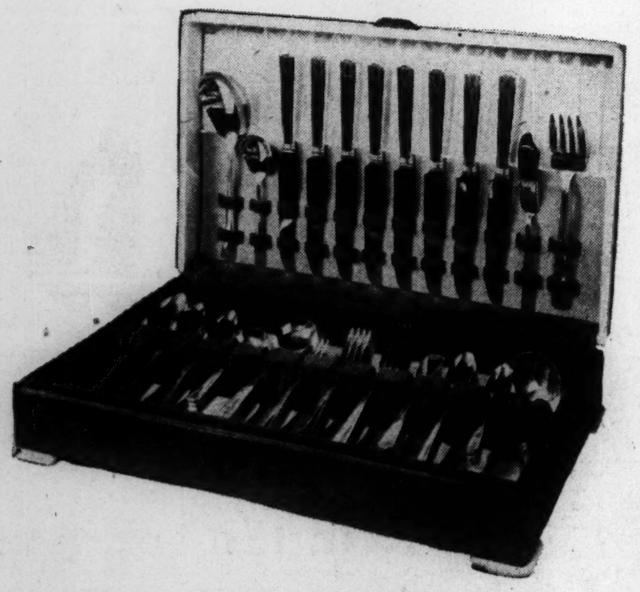

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Valley Forge Entertains a Visitor

Gen. George Washington sat at mid-day dinner, one fine spring afternoon, in the little house that he used for headquarters at Valley Forge. The Marquis de Lafayette was at the table with him. It was chilly inside the stone house because they had no heat and it was still early in the season. It was the first warm day of spring in the year 1778. They could not afford to burn logs in the fireplaces. Washington noticed that Lafayette shivered.

"Go open the door and let the sunshine in," he said. "On days like this it is warmer out-of-doors than indoors."

Lafayette arose, walked over to the door, opened it and came back to the table. Outside they could see a faint tinge of green in the willows on the banks of the Schuylkill river. A sentry in ragged uniform walked to and fro.

Washington and Lafayette talked about the relief that spring would bring to the soldiers. Their ragged uniforms would not be so chilly and they could get food more easily.

"However," said Lafayette, "I should think that Lord Howe would be sorry to have spring come. He and his British soldiers have been very comfortable in Philadelphia all winter. Spring weather means that he will have to do some fighting."

"Yes," answered Washington, "he won't have any more time for hunting."

Just as Washington said this a big hunting dog looked in at the doorway. He was a very fine English setter. He was evidently lost and was asking for dinner. He was hanging back a little, not quite sure of his welcome.

Washington was very fond of dogs so he called to the setter.

"Come here, old fellow, and I'll give you a bone. You are a very handsome beggar."

The dog wagged a friendly tail and came in. He was very tired and very hungry and the big man's voice was kind. As Washington held out a bone he saw a name plate on the dog's collar. He bent over to look at it and, when he saw the name, he smiled.

"Look here, Lafayette," he said. "This is very amusing."

Lafayette looked at the name plate too and then laughed heartily.

The name that he and Washington had read on the plate was "Lord Howe."

When the dog had finished his bone and a plate of dinner, he put his head on Washington's knee and looked up at him gratefully.

Washington looked down at the big English dog and patted him gently.

"I should like to ask you a great many questions," he said, looking into the dog's eloquent eyes. "In the first place, how did you get here? Then, how many troops has your master under his command? When does he plan to leave Philadelphia? And will he try to attack us?

"Since you can't tell us about your master, you can't tell him about us, and I suppose we shall have to send you back. You are such a beauty that I'd like to keep you a prisoner."

Washington's voice was so friendly that the dog looked as though he would gladly be a prisoner. But Lafayette took charge of him, and the next day he was sent back to Philadelphia under a white flag of truce. General Howe sent a warm letter of thanks for this act of courtesy on the part of his enemy, General Washington.

Afterward Washington often said: "Lafayette, that dog knew more about Lord Howe than most people. If he could only have answered our questions, we might have saved months of war."

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Razorbill Wears a Smart Suit

If you want to find the razorbill you must look for him in his natural haunts—the rocky coasts that lie between the English Channel and the north of Scandinavia—for the only time one meets this sea-going bird inland is when a stiff gale has blown him there. And that is not very often.

In his black-and-white plumage he is a smart little bird, not unlike the puffin or "sea-parrot." The chief difference lies in his beak, which is deep, laterally compressed, and furrowed.

Small fish, such as herring, are his principal food, and to get them he often has to do some quite deep diving, using his wings for swimming and his feet as a "rudder."

A razorbill is never "at home" on land, because, poor fellow, he cannot stand upright. He can only sit. It is not his fault—he was made that way. So it is his usual practice to visit land only at nesting-time. The nest is placed high up on some rocky cliff, where Lady Razorbill tucks her egg safely away in a cranny, so that it cannot be blown off by the wind. The birds seldom nest alone. Liking each other's company, they remain together in one big colony.

Pick and Shovel Good Will

There is an army in the world today whose weapons are picks and shovels. It is an international army of good will, composed of young men and women of races and creeds whose aim is to build up what has been destroyed—to repair, not only areas laid waste by war and other calamities, but broken friendships between one country and another.

So keen are many schoolboys to be admitted to the army and to take part in its activities, that some arrangement will shortly have to be made to meet the demand, the general work done by members being too strenuous for them. Boys of Sedburgh School, Yorkshire, however, have decided to act on their own, and having formed a group among themselves, are at the moment busy fitting up a camping site for slum children.

The idea to form an army of builders started soon after the close of the Great War. It was put forward at a congress of International Fellowship of Reconciliation in 1920 by a German in whose memory was a vivid picture of stretches of ruined land in northern France, typifying the mental wreckage of confidence and friendly relationship resulting from four years of bitter conflict.

Realizing that what had been thrown down must be built up anew, he suggested that right there, among the ruins, was the place for the work to begin.

World Builders

So the little team of world builders, organized by a Swiss man, financed by a Dutch woman, and including, at times, German, Austrian, Swiss, Dutch, American and English workers, set forth to "gather out the stones" scattered by fear and hate. The area covered lay close to Verdun. Here roads were repaired, barns built, mine and shell holes filled up, and fields prepared for cultivation. The work of the International Voluntary Service for Peace had commenced.

During the following years the initial team grew, until today it has reached large proportions. Many different countries have benefited from its generous labors.

When, in 1928, the Rhine burst its banks in the principality of Liechtenstein, no less than 632 men and 78 women from 22 different countries went to the relief of the flooded area. They were trained workers representing 50 different professions, trades, and occupations, and so effectively did they do their job that at the end of six months 100 acres of land was not only reclaimed but made to treble its yield.

Another flood, this time in France, brought 254 volunteers from 16 different countries to build up the damage done to the village of Lagarde. When the activity came to an end it was found that the management in charge of finances had done its work so economically that there was a substantial balance remaining in hand.

This sum was given to the Mayor for distribution among the villagers. The peasants, however, having heard of the splendid effort being made at that time by other members and a band of unemployed miners in South Wales to improve the stricken town of Brynmawr, asked that the whole of the money be sent to help forward the Welsh scheme.

Reconstructing Villages

After the earthquake at Bihar in Northern India, volunteers from Europe co-operated with natives in reconstructing the wrecked villages on higher ground and on much improved plans. Today hundreds of families are living in Shantipur and other villages erected by the builders. As far as was known, this was the first time Indians and Europeans had undertaken voluntary manual labor together in a common cause.

Reconstruction work made necessary by storms has been carried out in many different countries; a new channel for the diversion of a torrent has been made in the Alps, and roads have been cut in the Jura mountains.

At the present time what may be called a "mighty mountain of misery" is slowly but surely disappearing at Oakengates, Shropshire, before the plucky efforts of the pick and shovel army, composed of about 140 young volunteers from 15 countries who are serving under a youth from Switzerland. This great heap, caused by a mine-tip, comprises about 80,000 tons of earth. When the task of hauling it away is done it is hoped that a well laid-out square, surrounded with gardens, will take its place and relieve the present congestion of the narrow streets of the town.

In the words of one of the members of the army, "There is no limit to what a man may accomplish in this world, provided he does not care who gets the credit for it."

History on a Flagstaff

The Union Jack, or the "Great Union" as it should be called, since it is only a "Jack" when flown from the jackstaff of a warship, did not come into being until the year 1801, when Ireland was legally joined to England and Scotland to form the United Kingdom. Before that time the flag was composed of the crosses of St. George, the Patron Saint of England, and St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland. Today there are nearly 400,000,000 people of all colors, races and creeds living under the protection of the "Union Jack."

St. George's Banner

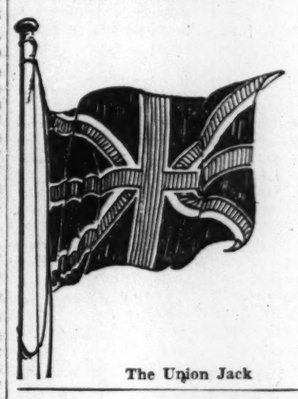
Apart from the well-known story of St. George and the Dragon very little has been discovered about the patron saint of England, although the cross of St. George has played an important part in history. During the 14th-century it was worn as a distinctive mark on a surcoat, over the armor, by every English soldier; when Queen Elizabeth was on the throne great seamen traded and explored under "St. George's banner broad and gay"; it was borne as a flag around the world by Drake, and is used to this day as the flag of a British Admiral.

St. Andrew became the Patron Saint of Scotland about the year 740. Legend tells of a faithful follower of the martyred saint who, sailing from Constantinople with six companions, met with a storm and lost their ship off an unknown shore. The travelers were kindly treated by the natives and were given land on which to build a church.

A Boy Slave

St. Patrick's birthplace has never been determined. Scotland, Wales and Gaul have all laid claim to it. While a boy, late in the fourth century, he was carried off by raiders to Northern Ireland and sold as a slave. After working for six years as a tender of cattle, the boy escaped by ship to France where he became a pupil of an eminent scholar. Having been made a bishop, he returned to Ireland where he worked for the rest of his life as a missionary.

Nowadays the cross of St. Patrick stands for northern Ireland, the Irish Free State having its own green, white and yellow flag which was adopted as the national emblem on the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty and the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1921-22.



The Union Jack

Foxes Among Friends

For years our shed had harbored wild pets, mostly those of the "varmint" variety—skunks, woodchucks and porcupines—when the boys appeared one day proudly bearing two baby foxes, no bigger than kittens, which they had found playing by the entrance to a den.

The boys were greatly excited over their find, which were without doubt the brightest, cunningest little babies I had ever seen, and were equally crestfallen to learn that they had broken a law of the State of Maine by molesting a fox den. There was nothing to do but report the matter to the game warden. That gentleman soon appeared, and explained that the foxes were the property of the State, that the boys were to raise them as best they could, and care for them until the State should see fit to claim them.

Experience with wild young things never seemed to teach us that they are all bewitching as babies, but that sooner or later they develop teeth and claws and voracious appetites and need of space and messy ways. Time and again I have weakened, overcome by the charms of a new infant, only to regret him bitterly as he grew older. This time, whatever my resolutions, I had no choice. We had state charges on our hands.

A Heterogeneous Family

At the time the foxes joined the family we already had two porcupines, four rabbits, an alligator, a baby crow, two cats, a dog, a woodchuck, a bowl of goldfish, nine ducks, and a baby seal.

This involved the planning of quite a varied menu. The alligator was the only thing which did not seem to have its mouth perpetually open. He swallowed a small piece of meat, very grudgingly, about once in three weeks. The rest of the time, he spat it out.

Not so the foxes! Their attitude toward food from the first was consistently the most elemental, snarling greed, giving no quarter to anything in their way — the attitude upon which, in their wild state, would depend their chance of survival.

After a week or so of being fed from a dropper, they soon learned to drink warm milk from a saucer, or, I should say, two saucers, as they never learned to drink together amicably. They kept up a sort of sputtering "Keep off!" sound all the time they were drinking, and always made it a point to place themselves between the dish and any possible intruder, so that they frequently stood back to back, butting each other ferociously, their stiff little tails vibrating.

When they began to eat solids, raw meat and fish, and prepared dog foods, they invariably snatched the food and carried it to a corner, obeying some age-old instinct of self-defense.

At this time, Neptune, the seal, was learning to drink from a bottle, and making a prodigious fuss about it. We had to wind a soft cloth about the neck of the bottle before he would drink, and even then the cloth soon became soaked with milk he had failed to swallow.

One day I left one of these cloths on the lawn, where the foxes were playing. Later, hearing an unearthly yapping and whining, I found the foxes engaged in a lively tug-of-war, which only ended when the cloth was in shreds. Another day the vixen snatched a piece of raw fish out of Neptune's very mouth, biting him in the process, and after that no attempt was made to feed anything else while they were around.

Otherwise they were sociable little creatures. The boys, and even strange children, were always able to hold and stroke them. They played by the hour with the kitten,

The Foxes Had Built Themselves a Little Den

playing tag and performing acrobatic feats on chair rungs, and even when they had grown to be twice her size they made no attempt to hurt her.

Racing in the Woods

They were kept first in a little barrel lined with straw, then in a box with the front covered with wire, later in an outdoor pen with runways and cubbyholes. But from the first we let them run at intervals about the shed and kitchen; then, as they grew tamer, they were allowed to frolic on the lawn. Occasionally, one played truant, and hid under the shed, but mealtime would find him coyly peeking around a corner.

Vacation arrived, and we moved to camp, near the spot where the foxes were born. We decided to let them go, confident that they would not desert us entirely, because we were associated in their thoughts so closely with food.

Their delighted racing through the woods was beautiful to see. By this time their tails had become real brushes, as long as the whole body and head put together. As they ran, the undulating flourish of the brush was grace itself, graceful as a dancer's feather fan is graceful, almost as if the fox were consciously manipulating it to impress an admiring audience. Their coats had lost the grayish cast of their puppyhood, and had become a true, tawny red, the tips of the ears and tail smoky black, and each foot encased in a velvety black stocking, which seemed to be slipping off the foot, so long and awkward looking were their paws.

As we had expected, they came often to be fed, but the intervals of absence became longer and longer. The boys discovered a little den which they had built in the ledges near by, with a boneyard beside it, containing remnants of food we had given them. To that extent they had "gone native."

We shall never know whether or not they learned to hunt, but, judging from their attitude toward the pet rabbits which hopped about camp, they had not yet developed that trait. They chased them, as they had the kitten, the rabbits dodging and thumping, but there was no evidence of destruction, probably because they were not allowed to become ravenous.

At one time they were gone for three days, and we began to fear that we had seen the last of them. But that night there was a disturbed fluttering among the ducks—to whom, obviously, a fox was a fox—and looking out the window, we saw our little friends picking their way along the shore in the moonlight. As we watched, the kitten ran to meet them, and they rolled over and over on the beach.

Like Strenuous Puppies

When we had been absent for a day or two, they would come running out of the woods with every evidence of joy and excitement. They frequently accompanied us on walks, loping ahead and circling back exactly like two strenuous puppies. They were utterly fearless of the dog, and in fact would run up to her, patting her nose with their paws, and roll over, teasing for a romp. We never tired of watching her trying to chase both at once, with subsequent fevered confusion.

The strangest phase of this semi-wild life was the fact that both foxes extended their friendship for our dogs to strange dogs, and twice approached visiting canines with whimpers and barks of joy. Fortunately, both dogs were leashed, and neither one was a hunting dog; both merely acted completely bewildered by the attention, so no harm was done. But it brought home the realization that their brief experience of artificial protection had robbed them of the instinctive suspicion which under natural circumstances would have been their chief safeguard. Clearly, it was up to us to continue to provide protection, and this was becoming difficult.

It was with a feeling of relief from responsibility that we received an order from the warden to deliver them to him for exhibition purposes at the Sportsmen's Rendezvous at Lake Maranacook. We watched them depart with regret. And the boys insist that, some weeks later, at the Rendezvous, both foxes knew them at once, and barked, "Hello, fancy seeing you here!"

BEATRICE DARLING DAY

New Moon

The new moon hangs above the lake,
A chaste and slender curve of gold.
Too beautiful to leave—I'll take
It with me tucked in memory's fold.

LE BARON COOKE

The Babies Were Quite at Home in the Boy's Arms

Railway Dogs and Their Duties

Twenty-five sheep dogs are official staff members of a large railroad company in western England, it became known lately. The dogs, in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, perform such valuable services for the road that the company willingly pays the annual license of 7s. 6d. for each of them.

The work of the railway dogs is to keep certain of the lines in South Wales clear of straying sheep that obviously prefer the grass on the railway banks to the short turf on the near-by hills, and force their way through fences in search of it.

Before they are six months old, the puppies begin their training, which is even more exacting than given by shepherds to their dogs. Not only must they understand how to handle sheep—how to round them up and find some opening through which to take them to safety—but they must acquire what is known as "track sense" in order to protect themselves and their charges from passing trains. They must also be proof against any tendency to be "train shy." A well-trained railway dog, if caught between two passing trains, does not hesitate to lie quietly down between the sets of lines until the track is clear again.

Besides being taught the hand-signals of the ganger with whom he works, the dog has to understand his orders which, if he does not happen to be a native of Wales, generally means some knowledge of the Welsh language—no mean accomplishment as anyone who has tried it will realize.

Should the ganger be out of sight and hearing, the dog must know how to act promptly, not only as a protector of the sheep but also as a friend to the permanent-way men who are working on the line, and who often look to the dogs to give them warning of an approaching train. Train whistles must also be understood and acted upon without a moment's hesitation. In fact, the Railway Dog must be, and is, an all-round, fine fellow.

When the strenuous day's work is over the dog goes home to his own master to enjoy a well-earned rest.

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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

The Season for SALE-ING
February brings good "sale-ing," with special values billowing to port and starboard. Jolly sales they will be for the shopper who charts her course by advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor! It's a safe plan to steer straight for Monitor advertised shops whenever you're seeking quality cargo.

The Home Forum

"Two Grate Oake Trees"

THAT awkward jog in our boundary lines has long been a puzzle to the three of us. For where my land corners with that of my neighbors, Lee and George, the three plots dovetail. Lee's stone wall angles about a piece of George's land, and George's wall breaks into the straight line of Lee's pasture, and both these encroach somewhat on my angle. For all this there has seemed no reason, and in times past we have wrangled jokingly about it. A pleasant spot, this at the crest of the low hill; from it you look north over Boggestow Brook, winding through dark pine clumps and golden patches of marshland, and south and west over the crinkled blue of the pond, and east to a swale and an oak ridge. Yet it has no great value; and, thinking these bounds the whim of some forgotten owner of our lands, we have been content to let them rest.

BUT ON A Saturday afternoon of what Lee, with a twist of the Shakespearean line, calls "this effulgent winter," we were busy here. George trimmed his grapes while I puttered about the strawberry bed; and Lee, hearing our voices, left pruning his trees and came over. And as we talked, and as George snipped idly at the trellised Concord vine against the wall, he looked along the east-running wall.

He said, "I wonder now. That's a long wall. You fellows ever notice?"

I hadn't. The wall ran further than I had thought, past the dulled yellow of Lee's great pasture, into the hazy brown of winter woodland. It dipped, rose again, climbed between a mowing and a woodlot, vanished over the rise. George looked at us.

"Due east, about. That means something. How far does your land run, Lee?"

"To the swale. That mowing beyond is John Conlon's. Part of my farm, generations ago—part of the original grant." And as George questioned: "Grant?" he answered tolerantly: "This place, and Conlon's, and the farm to the south were a grant to John Winthrop, the first governor, laid out to his son Deane, in 1656, by old Joshua Fisher, the surveyor. The grant cornered here."

I HADN'T KNOWN that, nor had George. And in the January sunlight we saw it—a lean man in buckskin coming here with compass and chainmen, establishing this corner, turning south to the blue glitter of the pond. "But our land?" asked George.

Lee shrugged. "Later, I guess. They took the good land first."

But after Lee had gone back chuckling to his pruning, George looked at me thoughtfully. "Something in that—maybe an explanation of these jogs in the line. You s'pose we could run it down?"

I thought we could, and that evening I took over to George our Jaalam history. A quaint book this, now a century old. The writer was contemporary with Parson Wilbur, of "The Biglow Papers"; he traced family trees with meticulous accuracy, but about the original grants he was magnificently vague. Lee's land was there, to be sure, with a handsome eulogy of Governor John, and there was mention of its having been sold and settled a generation later. But of my land and George's there was but the casual note that grants had been made here "at about this time." And George didn't like it.

"History!" he grumbled. "The old boy seems to think it was who somebody's great-grand-aunt was!"

BUT UPON ONE hint we acted. This book mentioned the Colony records, and the five fat volumes of "The Records of the Governor and Company of The Massachusetts Bay in New England" I got from the library. And little by little, through these winter evenings, we have dug back through them. Lee's grant was the clue, and that we found, with the northwest corner at "a greate oake tree marcked." That we noted, and browsed further. There were other grants—a vast acreage to Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College, to Rawson, the Colonial secretary, to Endicott, and Capt. Keayne and Major William Hauthorne of Salem. Now and again one of us said: "Listen to this," and we wanderbd off into discussion of culverins and sakers from Bilboa, and Castle Island, and an Indian most incredibly named Robin Hood. Then George whooped mildly.

"Here's the oak tree again!" and he read: "'on the line AB from Bogersto Brook to an oake tree, then turning west.' Granted in 1660. Listen. 'Whereas Mr. Simon Lynde hath been implojed by this Court formerly, and now also, to interprett the letters which have binn sent from the Dutch governor, this Court judgeth it meete to graunt him—'." George stopped, looked puzzled. "The Dutch governor?"

Joan, George's tall daughter, looked up from the hearth rug, mumbled: "New York. Peter Stuyvesant," and returned to her geometry.

George chuckled: "No! That's one on Lee; he hasn't got the only governor. So that's mine. Find anything about your land?"

I HADN'T. BUT, as we rambled through these thick volumes, little by little the underbrush cleared. This Colony was a commonwealth in itself. It granted patents, it levied armies; it treated with the Dutch at the Monhatoes, with Mounsieur De Aulney, knight, leftenant generall for the King of France in the province of Accadye, with Narragansetts and Pequots and Mohawks beyond the Hudson. The Connecticut Path became deeper, the rivers known. Here was meadow land, farm land to be had for the clearing and burning. The grants thickened, and along the Charles, the Sudbury, the Merrimack, one was never beyond the sound of the axe thudding through the drowsy days, the keen scent of smouldering logs on the windless air. The Colony's arm reached north to take in York and Wells, and its line ran east from sea to sea. A Colonel Crowne was granted land, "Runing from ye brook one hundred & twenty fower rods east to two grate oakes, & so south on the Farme Line to a pond."

George said: "But there were two oaks."

STILL THIS WAS it. The bounds fitted. And I remembered something, went eagerly back to that quaintly gossipy Jaalam book. A footnote in fine type noted that this Crowne was a colonel under Cromwell; to him and to others Oliver granted the territory of Acadia, in Nova Scotia, in 1656. "Of this," said the Jaalam book, "Oliver made him governor, but Acadia, by the Treaty of Breda, having been restored to France, thus Colonel Crowne lost his interest therein. He was, at about this time, granted lands in Jaalam." I looked at George.

"You and your letters from Peter Stuyvesant! And Lee and his Governor Winthrop! Now my land was first owned, in 1662, by one of Cromwell's men. Beat that, young feller me lad."

Still George puzzled: "But those two oaks—"

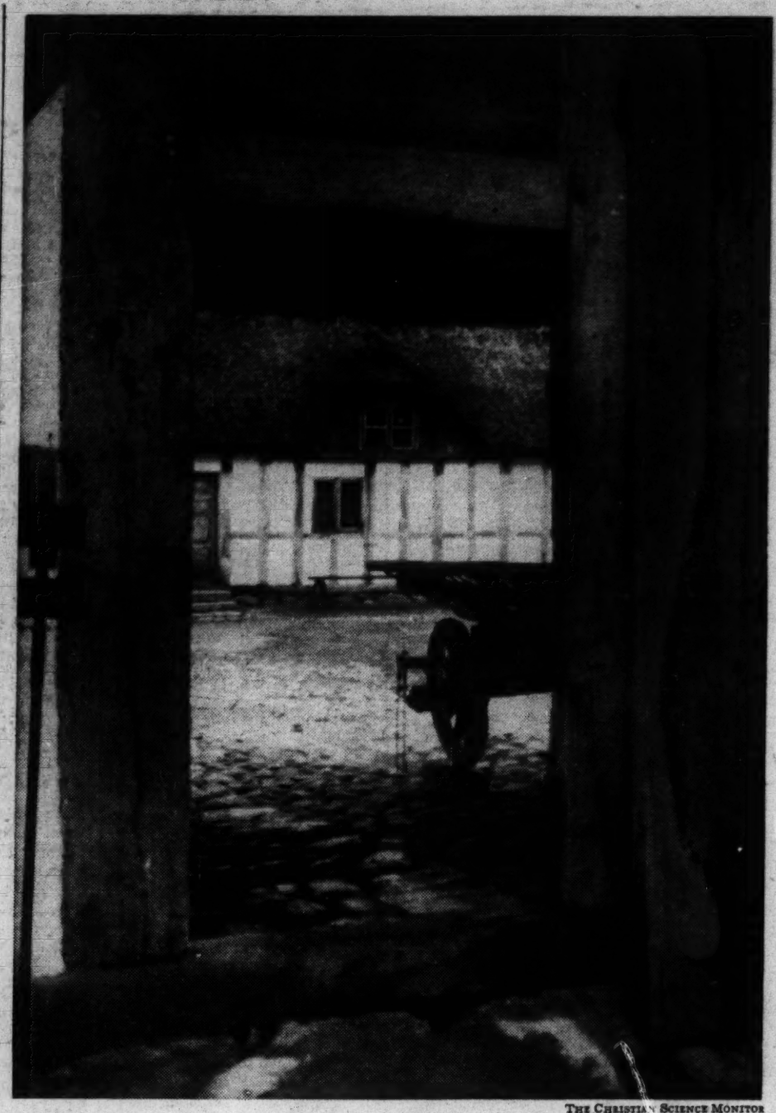
He scratched his head. I scratched mine. And on the hearth rug Joan scratched busily on her geometry pad. She said: "It's simple. Look. There were always two trees—big ones, probably, that you could see for miles. And the first grant took in both of them. Then Dad's grant came along—and that took in both, too. Then along came your Colonel, and *he* tried to take in both, but he was too late. So when they sold the land, Lee's settler took one, and Dad's settler took the other, and your man got none at all. Isn't that it?"

IT WAS AS simple as that; there were the odd angles in our bounds. And as Joan went back to her lesson, and we watched the fire, we wondered about those two trees, old trees three centuries before. And George said: "Must have been pleasant there. You know, this spring, I think I'll get Lee and set another pair of oaks there. What do you think?"

I liked it. It would be good to remember Peter and John, the two governors, after such fashion. And I think that I'll set a third, for Colonel Will. For while even Joan knows of Winthrop and Stuyvesant, this Cromwellian colonel is but a footnote. He was almost governor of Acadia; he almost got the two oak trees; he went to England, after the Restoration, but Bradstreet took credit for his negotiations. I wonder, now, if he ever came here, and sat under these two trees, and looked north to the blue serpentine of Boggestow winding through dark pines and ruffled marshland, and south to the silver glitter of the pond, and thought that this might be a good place to build, sometime. Perhaps. I think that, at least, he deserves his oak.

Perhaps, as Joan grumbled, history is bunk. It's dry. It's old dates and names. It's who was somebody's great-grand-aunt. But I do'know. Not if you find it in your own back yard.

DANIEL CHASE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIEW OF SKANSEN, STOCKHOLM

SKANSEN would be called a "quiet retreat" in any city but Stockholm, but Stockholm needs no relief. It is quaint and clean, ancient and modern, quiet and animated all in one. Yet Skansen is something special even here.

On its rocky peninsula in the harbor, it brings the Swedish countryside into the heart of Sweden's capital city. They call it an open-air museum. Every day, crowds pour in streams through its several portals. But, a few yards inside, the streams are dissipated up a half dozen allées. Congestion is out of the question and there is companionship everywhere. The roof of Skansen is the blue northern sky. No windows shut out the ocean breezes.

It is as much a permanent carnival as a museum. What museum etiquette will teach us how to behave when we meet a great silly elephant carrying a load of laughing, blond children on its back? Who can stand glum before the military band at the kiosk?

To find the real charm of Skansen, you must wander off along the numerous by-ways. You will soon find yourself on a dirt road, a trim log fence on either side. Cows at pasture will leave grazing to watch you pass. At one side a seventeenth-century steeple, the line of its clapboards softened by moss and weather, thrusts up from a shady burial ground.

Further on you will come out on some bare hilltop and look back across the harbor to the towers of Stockholm. Perhaps you will turn off here to the zoo or the low-beamed Lap village may attract you. But, sooner or later, you will come to the doorway of the little farmhouse in the picture above. Once there, you will see no more of Skansen. You are unaccountably at home in the midst of strangeness. The doorposts are old friends. The warm thatch welcomes you back to its friendly protection. A pair of hostile geese leaves its puddle in the worn flags and the way is free for you, nay compelling you, to enter.

Withdrawn

SHE seems the very spirit of the place,
Part of an old house edged with quiet green;
Another way of life is in her face,
Shining, serene.

Another way of pride and reticence,
Not of this generation bustling by;
Yet strangers pause beside her picket fence,
And wonder why.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

Camels in the Desert

ALL day the caravan has been trudging across the burning sands of the desert, that vast expanse of the Sahara where the white sand blazingly reflects a sun whose rays are tempered by no clouds. There have been few pauses. At noon, in the scant shade of some dune, some tiny hillock which a sandstorm has long ago heaped up, the camels have been halted, their burden of dates from the far oasis of El Oued eased a little, and a few of those same dates munched by the drivers as their midday meal.

And then, toward evening when the sun has thrown a curtain of many-hued glory across the western sky, only to withdraw it quickly as he vanishes below the horizon with the suddenness of a sunset at sea; as a sweet violet haze has hung for a moment or two over the cooling sands and then left them in the shadows of a swiftly-passing twilight; the caravan has halted again for a little. The riders and the drivers have walked a few steps to stand atop a hillock silhouetted against the reddening sky, then knelt, bowed deeply and touched their foreheads to the sand in the evening prayer to Allah.

Far yonder to the north, the purple glow that has lain on them before the final rays of the sun faded now yielded to a pearl gray, rise the bare red-brown hills that divide the desert from the fertile hinterland. Through the stupendous Pass of El Kantara, Gateway to the Desert, you come with startling abruptness from among the uplands and the well-watered country into the Sahara itself, into the Garden of Allah, as the Arabs say. There, just outside the great mountain barrier, outpost of European civilization, meeting-place of Occident and Orient, lies the little desert city of Biskra. It is toward this that the caravan is heading, thitherward that the men and camels in the desert gaze yearningly now as the long white day closes.

But it is far off, farther than one thinks in the clear desert air. It may not be reached tonight, not indeed before tomorrow's sundown at best. And so, as the swift-coming darkness falls, camp is made in the desert. From their heavy-laden, high-peaked backs the camels feel their burdens withdrawn, and growlingly voice their relief, as is the way of their kind. Scanty wisps of hay further placate them, and they kneel in a circle to munch it as the Arabs make their tiny campfire, distribute more dates and bake their rough wheat-cakes.

For twelve days this has been the daily routine, though the distance come is hardly one hundred and fifty miles. But travel is slow in the desert, nor does the Arab press his beast. The animal, grumblingly protestant often, yet serves its master well, serves here in the Sahara as none other could do. And tonight, could your vision survey from somewhere above the mighty sweep of the desert, you would discover our little scene repeated a thousand times over. Camels in the desert, all the way from Tozeur in Tunisia to Timbuctoo, and from the banks of the Niger to the shores of Lake Tchad.

M. T. G.

Mid-February Thaw

MINIATURE torrents flowing swiftly down
The hillside pastures, merging into creeks
Brimming with current, from the drifted snow
Vanishing slowly from the deep ravines
And northern slopes, where February sun
Falls the brief space of noontide. Tufts of grass
Push greening edges upward through the soil
Seeping with moisture; the resilient turf,
Sodden beneath the cloven hoofs of colts
Grazing the upland meadow. Cobalt blue
The sky above, with vagrant clouds adrift
Upon its surface. Fir trees break the line
Of curved horizon. Resonant, the shrill
Call of cardinal from neighboring hill.

B. B. COOPER

"Expressive silence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HISTORY informs us that the delivering of the Gettysburg Address was followed by silence so profound that, for the time being, Lincoln assumed in sorrow that his message had been a failure. Later he was made to realize that this had been no ordinary silence of indifference. It had exceeded in import the most boisterous and spontaneous of applause. It was the most worthy response to his words that his hearers could bestow—this simple, heartfelt tribute of silence. The speech that had sprung from that prayerful silence which Lincoln so honored had been answered in its own language.

Characters of uncommon stature have rightly measured the beauty and potency of quiet thought. In silence on the mountainside Jesus sought communion with his Father before coming down into the villages to preach and to heal their sick; and it is written that on certain occasions, in the presence of his enemies, Jesus was silent.

In our own age none has more deeply appreciated the virtues and benefits of quiet thinking than the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. In patient, solitary study and prayer she sought the revelation and expression of that Science of Christianity which had been the basis of Jesus' words and works, and her reward was richer, more enduring, than limited comprehension could then credit. In her own words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 100), "Science speaks when the senses are silent, and then the evermore of Truth is triumphant."

To her true followers and to all mankind Mrs. Eddy has bequeathed this benediction of quiet thinking. This is not day-dreaming, vacuous of thought. On the contrary, it is too freighted with the substance of Spirit to be entrusted to the limited capacities of human speech. Negatively speaking, keeping silence may be the absence of verbal condemnation, criticism, and idle gossip. It may be merely a substitute for censure.

The positive aspects of silence find their fullest activity in silent prayer, that holy, uplifted, selfless communion with spiritual realities which results in immediate refreshment to the individual and ultimate comfort to the heart of humanity. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states (p. 124), "It is well that Christian Science has taken expressive silence wherein to muse His praise, to kiss the feet of Jesus, adore the white Christ, and stretch out our arms to God."

Today speech, free and otherwise, assails us on every side. By the mere turning of an electric switch, it swells out of thin air, filters through radios, and enters homes the world over. Some of it is helpful, educational, and wholesome; much of it is but wearisome chatter, expressive of mental restlessness. To offset this modern proclivity we should indulge frequent periods of prayerful thought. God is constantly speaking to us, but if we are not spiritually attentive we exclude ourselves from reception of "the things that are more excellent" than world clamor and confusion.

When the Word of God came to Elijah, it came not in the whirlwind or the earthquake, or the fire, but afterward in "a still small voice." And so the Word has ever come to the enlightened listener. Persistent, absorbed listening to the peaceful accents of Love is today our safeguard against encroaching rumors of war. Into the consciousness sanctified by right thinking—thinking in line with the harmonious Principle of the universe—there enters no despoiling dread, no frustrating fear.

Centuries ago Zechariah uttered the command, "Be silent, O all flesh, before the Lord." Christian Science is teaching us to repeat this command with power and authority. In quietness we are privileged to ponder the great truth of God, Spirit, and His image, spiritual man, and in so doing to silence the erroneous suggestions of sin, disease, and death, and thus to prove the beneficial effects of scientific Christianity.

At every Christian Science service there occurs an interlude of silent prayer. These moments offer each individual present the joyous opportunity of contemplating the perfection of God and man with such clarity and consecration that every member of the congregation will receive a blessing. Realizing the importance of unselfish thought taking, Mrs. Eddy enjoined it upon all her followers. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" she writes (p. 189), "The silent prayers of our churches, resounding through the dim corridors of time, go forth in waves of sound, a diapason of heart-beats, vibrating from one pulpit to another and from one heart to another, till truth and love, commingling in one righteous prayer, shall encircle and cement the human race."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Bridges

I HAD to wait all night to see
Two bridges grow to one,
Each hanging too apart and free
To know their unison.

The bridge of cloud tied down the sky
The bridge of steel the ground,
Both sky and earth beyond the eye
Though both so tightly bound.

The line of cloud released a star
The bridge of steel a light
By which I marked them though so far
Across the nether night.

The cloud blocked out a host of beams,
The steel a cloud of sparks
Unseen as when a night of dreams
Will leave no after-marks.

So closely they their meaning shroud
I wait till dawn to feel
The light that glows behind the cloud,
The fire within the steel.

EDWARD A. RICHARDS

"ВЫРАЗИТЕЛЬНОЕ МОЛЧАНИЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВСЛЕД за тем, как Линкольн произнес свое Геттисбургское Послание, наступило,—говорит нам история,—такое глубокое молчание, что в течении некоторого времени Линкольн с огорчением считал свое послание потерпевшим неудачу. Позже ему дано было понять, что это вовсе не было обычное равнодушное молчание. По своему внутреннему смыслу оно имело несравненно большее значение нежели самые искренние и бурные рукоплескания. Слушатели Линкольна не могли более достойно отдать должное его словам, как простым, прочувственным молчанием. Речь Линкольна, родившаяся в молитвенном молчании, к которому он так любил прибегать, речь его получила ответ на своем родном языке.

Люди незаурядные по своему внутреннему росту правильно расценивали красоту и силу тихой мысли. В тиши горного откоса, Иисус искал общения со своим Отцом, перед тем как спуститься в деревни, где он проповедывал и где исцелял больных. Мы так-же знаем, из нашего чтения, что бывали случаи, когда Иисус, в присутствии своих врагов хранил молчание.

В наше время никто не ценил так глубоко добродетельные и полезные свойства спокойных, тихих мыслей, как Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, Мэри Бэкер Эдди. В полном уединении прилежно работая и молясь, она ждала, что-бы для нее раскрылась и выяснилась та Наука Христианства, которая лежала в основе слов и деяний Иисуса. Награда ею полученная по своему обилию и прочности превзошла все, что тогда люди, в силу своего ограниченного понимания, от нее ожидали. Согласно с ее собственными словами (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 100), "Наука говорит, когда внешние чувства молчат, и тогда вечное Истины торжествует."

Своим настоящим последователям и всему человечеству Mrs. Эдди завещала это благословение тихого мышления. Это не есть дремание на яву, отсутствие мыслей. Наоборот. Подобное мышление нагружено таким духовным богатством,—духовной сущностью, — что его нельзя доверить ограниченным способностям человеческой речи. Говоря отрицательно, молчание может быть отсутствием гласного осуждения, критики и праздной болтовни. Оно может таким образом оказаться просто заместителем цензуры.

Но в своем положительном смысле действие молчания полностью проявляется в безмолвной молитве—в святом, возвышенном самозабвенном соприкосновении с духовными реальностями. Непосредственным результатом такого общения является духовное обновление человека, а в конечном результате оно утешит сердце всего человечества. В "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Эдди говорит (стр. 124): "Очень хорошо, что Христианская Наука избрала выразительное молчание; в молчании мы обдумываем хвалу Ему, лобызаем ноги Иисуса, обожаем белого Христа и простираем руки к Богу."

Речь, непосредственно к нам обращенная, или иная, атакует нас со всех сторон. Стоит лишь повернуть электрический рычаг, что-бы из прозрачного воздуха начали вздыматься волны слов, проникая через посредство радио в жилища людей по всей земле. Иногда эти речи бывают полезного, просветительного, оздоровительного свойства. Но бывает также и много утомительной болтовни, отражающей беспокойное душевное состояние. В противовес этим современным стремлениям, мы должны уделить много времени мыслям молитвенного свойства. Бог постоянно обращается к нам с своими речами, но если мы Ему не внимаем духовно, то мы выключаем возможность уразуметь "лучшее," (Римляне 2:18)—то, что лучше мирской шумихи и смятения.

Когда Слово Господне пришло к Илье, оно не пришло в сильном ветре или землетрясении или в огне, а пришло в "веянии тихого ветра." Так всегда приходит Слово к духовно-настроенному слушателю. Постоянное, поглащающее все наше внимание, прислушивание к миротворным звукам Любви, защищает нас в эти дни от влияния все усиливающихся слухов о войне. В сознание освященные правильными мыслями—мыслями согласованными с гармоничным вселенским Принципом—не может проникнуть ни разрушительный ужас, ни обманчивый страх.

Много веков тому назад Захария произнес повеление: "Да молчит всякая плоть перед лицом Господа." Христианская Наука учит, чтобы мы повторяли это повеление со всей силой и авторитетом. Это есть наше преимущество-размышлять в тиши о великой истине Бога, Духа ибо Его подобий, духовном человеке, заставляя умолкнуть ложные наущения греха, болезни и смерти. Таким путем мы доказываем благотворное влияние Научного Христианства.

Во время каждого богослужения Христианской Науки в известную минуту наступает небольшой перерыв для безмолвной молитвы. Эти минуты дают каждому радостную возможность мысленно созерцать, с такой ясностью и посвящением, совершенство Бога и человека, что благословение снисходит на каждого члена собрания. Понимая значение бескорыстных мыслей Mrs. Эдди предписывала их всем своим последователям. В книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" она пишет (стр. 189): "Безмолвные молитвы в наших церквях раздаются во мгле времен, несомые вперед звуковыми волнами, в диапазоне биений сердца, переходя от кафедры к кафедре, от сердца к сердцу, пока истина и любовь, слившись в одну праведную молитву, не обнимут и не скрепят все человечество."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Like the Kremlin

ONE day I shall see the temples of Angkor; the road to Samarkand; Kinchinjunga and Popocatepetl, the Amazon and the Guadalquivir. One day I shall see the Kremlin. I thought I had seen something very like it, a short while ago, from the little bridge over the lake in St. James's Park.

They had drained out all the water for cleaning operations and the grey concrete bottom looked weirdly like ice in the pale wintry light; pipes and channels and drains writhing across it and very small, very black figures of men at work on it. Hundreds of sea-gulls were flapping their grey and white wings in desolation. Over towards Buckingham Palace lay a wan silver sunset, and beyond the Horse Guards to the East, a cluster of dim grey pinnacles and domes: "Like the Kremlin," I remarked without any justification. "This," I remarked, travel proud, "is *exactly* like the Kremlin." And then as a corrective to impudence, for I have never been nearer to Russia than by Chekhov and the ballet, I also murmured to myself: "This is exactly what I expected Hong Kong would be like!"—as The Brushwood Boy said, when floating about in his dream on a small clockwork steamer, he hits a large stone lily labeled "Hong Kong."

From the same bridge I once saw, in Autumn, an amazing ballet of starlings in flight: sometimes winding like a scarf over the trees and the lake; spreading and paling into a wide thick fan over the sky; then the color thickening into a denser black as they drew together again. But always they flew as though commanded by unseen rules of symmetry.—G. B. STERN, in "Monogram" (New York: Macmillan.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 14 and 15

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1937

N.E. Dairymen Uniting Under A New Banner

Milk, Inc., Is Seeking to Salvage Farm Co-operative Movement

Plants Sought

Failure of Strike Indicated by Wholesale Desertions From NEMPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 18—A strike-tossed New England milk industry today peered beyond the immediate threat of price wars and cutthroat competition to see forces at work building an entirely new foundation upon which to re-establish the tottering, 20-year-old farm co-operative movement in this $60,000,000 milk shed.

Indications that farmers were losing ground in their three-months-old strike against large Boston dealers, thus threatening the very existence of the New England Milk Producers Association, were contained in addresses made here by officials of the N. E. M. P. A., who revealed that the strike had boomeranged against the farmers.

The object of the strike was to force the H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies, largest Boston milk distributors, to accede to certain principles laid down by the New England Milk Producers Association, large-scale farm co-operative, in the interests of the farmer. The effect has been, according to Wesley H. Bronson, N. E. M. P. A. counsel, that N. E. M. P. A. farmers have canceled their memberships in the farm co-operative in order to keep on supplying the Boston market.

Rushed to Court

As part of the drive to regain its members, the N. E. M. P. A. has rushed to the Vermont district court here with complaints that Boston dealers have coerced farmers into leaving their co-operative with the promise of better prices for their milk. But that is only a bubble on the surface of a strong undercurrent campaign by the N. E. M. P. A. to emerge from its 1937 skirmish against dealers with a stronger farmer grip than ever before upon the marketing end of the milk industry.

With the formation of a new farm marketing agency known as Milk, Incorporated, practically all the small independent farm co-operatives along with the N. E. M. P. A. have co-ordinated their interests in a gigantic plan to buy up existing country plants or to build new ones in order to give the farmer his long-sought opportunity of owning his milk from the time it leaves the cow until it gets into the dealers' hands in the city.

Heretofore, in-town distributors have controlled most of the country plants where milk goes through its various processes of pasteurization, bottling, and shipping assignments. In the past, distributors have been attacked as charging farmers less-than-carload rates for transportation, then sending milk to Boston at carload rates and pocketing the difference in transportation costs.

Skimmed Milk

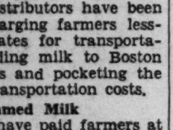
Dealers also have paid farmers at a so-called butter-fat-content rate for milk, thus obtaining skimmed milk without charge. Skimmed milk to the farmer is virtually valueless, anyway, unless he has a country processing plant where skimmed milk can be turned into various dairy by-products. With country plants in their control, dealers have made handsome profits at the farmers' expense, according to N. E. M. P. A. officials.

Ownership of country plants by farmers, these officials declared, not only will return a larger share of the consumer's dollar to the farmer but will give the farmer a louder voice in the marketing end of the business, as opposed to the dealer.

At this time, 40 country plants are in the hands of farmers, in other words, under the control of Milk, Inc. This farm marketing agency is said to have its eye on six more plants. Where dealers own the country plants, they will be offered a price for them. Failing to buy existing plants, the farm agency planned to build new plants and compete with dealers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Friday, probably with occasional rain or possibly snow flurries; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate to fresh northeasterly shifting to southerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and not so cold tonight; Friday snow or rain; slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow late tonight and Friday; rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably followed by snow or rain late tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds shifting to fresh northeast on Friday over the north portion and moderate northeast and east winds tonight, increasing on Friday and shifting to south; weather becoming overcast, followed by snow or rain over the south portion late tonight and Friday and over the north portion on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	23	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	52	46
Chicago	34	32	New York	30	30
Denver	34	30	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	52	50	St. Louis	36	14
Kansas City	36	32	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	38	34
Miami	68	62			

A—8 a. m.
B—Minimum, Feb. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:01 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Friday, 8:26 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

Higher Taxes Forecast As Social Security Cost

Boston News Today

Trends Are Held As Inevitable

Higher taxes for all citizens as a result of present social security measures and trends in the Federal Government were forecast in Boston today by W. R. Williamson, actuarial consultant for the Social Security Board.

The higher taxes would be direct and labeled for specific purposes. Mr. Williamson told those attending the annual all-day educational seminar of the Boston Life Insurance and Trust Council.

The intervention of government in social insurance, he declared, was essentially co-operation by all employers, employees and the general public in recognizing the need of social budgeting to provide against the contingencies of old age, unemployment, illness, accident, and dependents to be cared for.

People of the nation must recognize the possibility of increasing taxes under an expanding social security program and budget accordingly for it, he said.

Possible future extension of the Social Security Act to include health insurance, as well as old-age and unemployment protection, was foreseen by Mr. Williamson.

"So far, old age and unemployment have been dealt with in introductory fashion. Later it is quite possible that the fields not covered by ordinary insurance might be added."

Group pension plans, used by an increasing number of firms for their employees, were said by Denis B. Maduro, consulting lawyer of the Life Underwriters Association, of New York, to have "humanized the relationship between a corporation and its employees."

Hurley Vetoes Parole Measure

In his first veto message to the Legislature, Gov. Charles F. Hurley sent back without his signature today House Bill 1507 entitled "An act relative to the granting to habitual criminals permits to be at liberty." The bill would have transferred the power of parole from the Governor and Council to the State Board of Parole.

The Governor objected to the removal of this power from elective officials to an appointive board, which, he declared in his veto message, "could act in such an arbitrary manner as to be repugnant to the people"—who would not have the opportunity to remedy such a situation at election time.

The bill provided for a graduated scale of liberty days ranging from one day for each month of sentences from four months to a year, to six days per month of sentences of 10 years or more. These liberty days would be deducted, after a record of good behavior, from the total sentence, and permits would be granted showing the right of the holder to be at liberty.

"In these strenuous days," said the Governor, "when the courageous, honest and worthy citizens of this Commonwealth, some of them facing adversity, are obeying the commandments of God and the laws of the Commonwealth, it is felt that our time might better be devoted to their needs and conveniences, rather than directed to the complimenting of habitual criminals in their unsuccessful achievement in crime."

Fishing Craft Damaged by Gale

New lifeboats are being hung on the davits of two steam trawlers at the Boston Fish Pier today, to replace those swept away by crashing seas in Tuesday night's heavy northeast gale. Skippers of both craft report exciting experiences during the night.

Capt. Augustus Briand of the Ripple, one of the Forty Fathom Fisheries fleet, says that he ran into the gale as he was homeward bound from Georges Bank with 110,000 pounds of fish on ice.

At about 2 a. m. on Wednesday, when the Ripple was about 100 miles east of Boston, bucking the storm, three huge waves crashed down upon her in quick succession and hove her down almost on her beam ends, when a four wave came along just in time to right her.

One lifeboat was torn from the davits and wooden planking on the iron forward deck, was torn off.

All of the 18 men in the crew came through the storm none the worse for the experience.

Mansfield Names New Health Head

Dr. Henry F. R. Watts of Dorchester, who has been in the employ of the Boston Health Department since 1909, was today appointed and sworn in by Mayor Mansfield as Boston Health Commissioner to succeed William B. Keeler, who passed on recently. The new appointee is a graduate of Harvard Medical School, class of '94. His salary is now increased from $3500 to $7500.

Dowd Declared 'Bluffing Again'

Councilor John F. Dowd's challenge to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to debate over the refusal of the Council to pass a $600,000 loan order for sewer projects was today passed off by the mayor with a smile and the statement "Mr. Dowd is bluffing again." Last night, the mayor gave his second radio address criticizing the Council's refusal to pass the loan order for the second time, whch occassioned Mr. Dowd's retaliation, advising a debate.

It seems that the Council is in favor of splitting up the loan order into two parts, $110,000 for straight city work and $490,000 to be alloted to WPA projects. The mayor said today that if the Council wanted two loan orders that it should submit them in two separate forms, not as a single measure.

Thus continued the two months' conflict between the Mayor and the Council over the regular annual appropriations for proposed sewer construction and maintenance. The Council wants to know what tractors are not selected until after the orders are passed, and the bids advertised.

House Reaffirms Court Position

The Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon refused to reconsider its action of Tuesday in asking Congress to defeat President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals.

A Democratic attempt to obtain reconsideration was voted down, 7 to 142. The original vote was 124 to 92 for the resolution against the President's plan. The State Senate has not yet acted upon the resolution.

C. I. O. Pushes Wage Demands Of Textile and Shoe Workers

The New England Labor Situation Today

With owners of New England's three historic and highly important industries, cotton, wool and shoes, insistently protesting they are already paying the highest wages in the world for such types of work, organized labor in the region, directed by the Committee for Industrial Organization, continued to push its demands today for 10 and 15 per cent increases. This left the vague threat of labor's newest pressure device, the sit-down strike, hovering over many of the section's mellowed and tradition-steeped plants.

As it stood today, the United Textile Workers of America, the organization which drew nearly 500,000 workers out in the strike of September, 1934, has laid demands before mill owners for a general 10 per cent advance in wages plus some lessening of the work load. In addition, C. I. O. officials, claiming to represent some 17,000 shoe workers, principally in the Lynn and North Shore area, today reiterated their demand that manufacturers grant a 15 per cent increase in wages before next Tuesday or face a strike.

Unconfirmed reports today were that members of the Eastern Shoe Manufacturers' Association had offered a 9 per cent increase as a compromise. There was no indication from labor that this would be acceptable.

The leaders of the U. T. W. met last night in their headquarters in Providence and laid plans for bringing quick response to their demands for a 10 per cent increase. Their latest demand follows the voluntary granting last fall of a 10 per cent rise.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W., in Providence today would not talk about strikes. But he did say that the policy "to obtain the wage increase and the decrease in machine load would be similar to the policy that is being followed by the Committee on Industrial Organization."

In the recent Michigan automobile dissension, it is recalled, that policy was the sit-down strike.

In Boston today, Thomas F. Burns, New England chief of the C. I. O.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Flood Control For Merrimack Valley Defined

Massachusetts Confers With New Hampshire and Army Experts

AskUniformAction

Spurred by the Mississippi Valley floods, Massachusetts planning board members met in Boston today with U. S. Army engineers and representatives of New Hampshire's Interstate Compacts Commission to draw up final recommendations on Merrimack River flood control.

Arthur J. Dean, planning board chief engineer, said that he expected to lay these plans before the Bay State Legislature within a month. This will be virtually one year after the serious floods of last spring, which brought property damage estimated up to $75,000,000.

Mr. Dean made this announcement just prior to a conference at the State House between the planning board engineers and those of the New Hampshire Interstate Compacts Commission and United States Army engineers in connection with the Merrimack Valley flood control program.

The planning board engineer declared the Massachusetts group will be ready to report its recommendations to the Legislature shortly after a meeting of city and town officials at Springfield within the next 10 days, where the Connecticut Valley program will be discussed.

Will Seek Further Authority

When the report is filed with the Legislature, recommendations will be made for the granting of authority to some state group—probably the planning board—to negotiate positive interstate compacts for the apportionment of land damage costs to the various states. The planning board now has no direct authority. At the same time, the board will outline the extent to which the flood control program can be carried out at the present time.

Furthermore, a request for a definite appropriation as Massachusetts' share of land damage costs will be made, according to Mr. Dean.

Today, the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and army engineers have before them the report of Capt. Hugh J. Casey, head of the army engineers of the North Atlantic District, advocating immediate construction of three dams on Merrimack River tributaries, at a total cost of $10,500,000. Of this amount $6,760,000 would be for construction costs and $3,641,000 for land damages.

The construction cost would be borne by the Federal Government, if expected Congressional approval is obtained, and if Massachusetts and New Hampshire come to a speedy agreement on the apportionment of the land damage costs between them.

Seek to Agree On Plan

At the conference today the engineers will attempt to come to an agreement on possible revisions in the outlined plans which call for dams at the junction of the Pemigewasett and Winnepesaukee Rivers, on the Blackwater River and the Suncook River.

Should a speedy agreement be reached, the way will be partially cleared for the anticipated report shortly after March 1.

No definite program has yet been agreed upon for the protection of the Connecticut Valley, although various construction programs have been outlined. Yet, inasmuch as Captain Casey has urged speedy work in connection with the Merrimack program in order that Congress may appropriate sufficient funds, it is expected negotiations will be quickened in connection with both river programs.

The planning board report, if delivered shortly after March 1, will be the first definite result of the flood control negotiations and will come almost a year after the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers leaped their banks and ran up an unprecedented flood control damage cost in New England.

Tax Rate Rise Prospect Seen In Worcester

Error in Early Figures for Budget Upsets the Mayor's Forecast

Assessor Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18 — Worcester taxpayers who had settled down to expect a continuance of last year's $35.80 tax rate as a result of Mayor John S. Sullivan's careful budgeting, were startled today when the Mayor announced discovery of a $12,735,450 error in the figures given him by the Assessor's Department on which to base his budget. This means a possible $3 jump in the tax rate, he said.

The discrepancy between the figure given him on January 22 and a new one just received, was due, he explained, to further tax abatements of $12,735,450 allowed for machinery assessments under the new state law exempting machinery from local taxation. This deduction had not been made when he was given the first figure, on which budget calculations were based.

Mayor Sullivan was so incensed over the failure of the Assessor's Department to furnish him with the correct figures when he asked for them on Jan. 22, that he stated that he was considering suspending John A. Swan, chairman of the Board of Assessors, pending an investigation of the department to ascertain just who was at fault. Chairman Swan denied that the error came from his department, but the Mayor said he had two letters in his possession signed by Mr. Swan, one dated Jan. 22 with the incorrect figures, and one dated Fed. 15, with the corrected figures.

Received Statement

The Mayor stated that on Jan. 22 when he asked for a statement from the assessors for the purpose of planning the 1937 budget and tax rate, he received one over Mr. Swan's signature stating that the total valuation of real and personal property in Worcester as of Jan. 21 was $284,053,450, minus $3,440,750 for abatements.

With this valuation as the basis of his figuring, Mayor Sullivan commenced outlining his budget and announced shortly thereafter that he was of the opinion that it might be possible to keep the tax rate for 1937 at $35.80, the 1936 figure. This announcement proved a source of considerable elation to taxpayers, who were quite apprehensive as to just what would be forthcoming in the form of a tax rate for 1937.

The Mayor said that today he asked for another statement from the assessor's office as a check on his work thus far and was amazed to find that the latest statement declared that in addition to the $3,440,750 in abatements mentioned in the first statements, further abatements of $12,735,450 had been allowed for machinery assessments that were abated last year under the new state machinery tax law which eliminates machinery from local taxation.

Concerning the situation that faced him today as a result of this cut from the budget as he had figured it, Mayor Sullivan said: "I have given every effort in an attempt to set up an honest budget on the basis of figures furnished me by the department heads without crippling any one department. I have sought to provide sufficient money for normal operation of all departments. At the same time it has been my desire to help the taxpayers by at least preventing a tax-rate increase. Now it appears that most of this work has been wasted and that I must start all over again to set up a balanced budget because of the inefficiency or carelessness of the assessor's department."

Called Conference

With March 4 set as the date on which he must present the budget to the City Council the Mayor, immediately after learning of the error of the Assessors' Department, called a conference of all department heads and asked them to make further cuts in the 1937 demands of their respective departments. Just what progress was made toward this end has not yet been announced, but it was the general understanding that department needs were cut to the bone following the Mayor's first conference with the heads after his receipt of the incorrect report from the assessors.

Picketing State House

By a Staff Photographer Today

Bannerless Pickets

Upper—Outside State House, Boston. Lower—Francis Patrick Fenton, Philip Kramer, Joseph Solerno and Kenneth I. Taylor

Jury Fee Plan Urged by Lowell To Speed Justice

Legislative Hearings

Justice is a "travesty" in Suffolk County under the present system whereby civil jury trials are set four years after the bringing of the suit, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, charged today before the legislative committee on the judiciary.

Appearing for the second day in succession on Beacon Hill, having appeared yesterday to oppose the child labor amendment—Dr. Lowell urged establishment of a $10 jury fee to reduce the number of civil jury trials demanded. The fee would be charged against the person demanding a jury trial in a civil case.

Dr. Lowell declared that in counties outside Suffolk the delay between filing of suits and the jury trials is 2½ years.

The delay is partly due, he explained, to the increased number of jury trials on compulsory insurance cases.

'Under the present intolerable

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Racketeers Seen Making Drive On Worcester Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18—Worcester racketeers were said to be busy today in an attempt to direct against their avowed enemy, Mayor John S. Sullivan, the resentment of prominent Democrats at a complaint against the Jeffersonian Club made by the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission to the Worcester License Commission.

When the Mayor announced last November that he intended to drive every racketeer in Worcester out of business, they threatened openly that they would bring about his political downfall. The raid on the Jeffersonian Club, center of Democratic activities in the city and county of Worcester, was seized upon as an opportunity to do this.

Mayor Sullivan, however, appeared to be undisturbed by these efforts to undermine confidence in him. He said this morning that he played no favorites in his move to put racketeers out of business and out of politics, and that he intends to see that the Police Department keeps those concerned on the run as long as he remains in office.

Identical Auto Plate Mix-Up Caps Series of R. I. Charges

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18—Affairs of the State Division of Motor Vehicles superseded all else in Rhode Island news last week. Discovery that identical license plates were issued by the division to two automobile owners capped a series of charges against the motor vehicle bureau and led to a demand by Gov. Robert E. Quinn for a complete investigation of the department.

The license plate mix-up goes back to Dec. 10 when two automobile owners applied at the State Division for their 1937 registrations. Each received the registration number 54,999 and a set of auto plates bearing that number. Since the first of the year both cars have been using those identical numbers. It was the first time that ever happened in Rhode Island and perhaps the first time it had ever happened anywhere.

When the duplicate numbers were discovered in the files at the State House, Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the division of motor vehicles, insisted that a clerical error had been made and that it was impossible for two automobiles to be using the same number. But a photographer found both automobiles parked on Providence streets and took photographs to prove that number 54,999 somehow had doubled up and was appearing on two vehicles.

Governor Quinn has ordered the attorney general to investigate the department and the inquiry is expected to be started later this week.

Several weeks ago the motor vehicle department discovered that many automobiles in the State were registered to non-existent addresses and that many automobile owners had given the address of a filling station in Pawtucket in taking out their registrations. In two instances cars thus improperly registered were said to have been used by criminals.

More fuel was heaped on the fire last week when Alphonse W. Rovenelle, a statistician with the division of motor vehicles, declared that Rhode Island had become the dumping ground for many automobiles rejected in Massachusetts and Connecticut as unfit for registration. During the past 18 months, he said, 5000 vehicles that failed to pass tests in those neighboring states had been transported into this State and left with used car dealers to be sold.

* * * *

The State Legislature passed through a dull week with all the important measures still confined to committees and no new measures of importance making an appearance. Representative Henry E. Fowler, Republican floor leader in the House, introduced a protest at the manner in which the Governor's budget message and annual appropriation bill had been handled. Too few copies of the message and the all-important appropriation measure were printed when it was released a week ago. The documents now are being studied in committee, but Representative Fowler complains that he and many other legislators still have not received copies and will be unable to act intelligently on the matter when it is reported back to the floor of the House.

* * * *

Thomas F. McMahon, new State Director of Labor, issued an appeal last week to employers in the State to help him drive out the "chiselers" from their ranks and to work toward creating as many jobs as possible for the unemployed. Mr. McMahon, former president of the United Textile Workers of America, was ap-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Labor Leaders In Walkout At Child Hearing

Change in Procedure of Committee Stirs Union Representatives

Others Leave

Protest Parade in Front of the State House Follows Withdrawal

Indignant at a change in procedure during a continued hearing on the proposed child labor amendment to the United States Constitution, leaders of organized labor walked out of the Gardner Auditorium at the State House in Boston this morning.

They were followed by nearly 100 spectators, who formed into lines and paraded up and down in front of the State House, with the labor leaders at their head, declaring that they had been denied a full opportunity to be heard.

During the afternoon, the paraders blossomed out with hastily improvised picket signs, reading, "Pass the Child Labor Amendment," and the crowd grew to 300 in size.

Sought to Dissuade

Police sought in vain to dissuade the marchers from carrying the big cardboard signs above their heads. For a time, the picketers dropped the cards and chanted "Pass the Child Labor Amendment" in choral monotone as they circled before the capitol steps in the middle of Beacon street.

A few minutes later, however, the crude signs appeared again and the good-natured police shrugged their shoulders and gave up.

The gathering was orderly and partly youthful. It contained numerous students from Harvard and Radcliffe. There was also a youth on crutches and an old man with a cane.

Three members of the committee which was holding the hearing, also left in protest at the ruling of the chairman, Senator John D. MacKay (R) of Quincy.

Temporarily Halted

The uproar which ensued in the auditorium, with spectators shouting "Let's have fair play" and "You ought to go to Moscow," temporarily halted the hearing. Speakers opposed to the amendment were unable to be heard.

Later, the hearing was resumed and nearly a dozen persons spoke in opposition to the proposed amendment. At 1:15 p. m., the chairman asked for remarks from advocates of the bill, but none replied and the hearing was adjourned.

Labor leaders said they would ask for rehearing, however. Indicating they planned to keep the subject alive as long as possible, they sought unsuccessfully to reach Gov. Charles F. Hurley, then later called on Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the State Senate, to register their protest.

Seek Common Use

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who started the original walk-out, said he would seek permission of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield for a mass meeting on the Boston Common at Parkman bandstand. This was later obtained for a meeting tomorrow from 4 to 7 p. m.

The hearing had been continued from yesterday to give additional speakers opportunity to express their views as to whether Massachusetts should ratify a proposed Constitutional amendment regulating labor of children under 18 years of age.

Twenty-seven states have already ratified the measure and nine more are required to write into basic law. The hearing was interrupted this morning at the conclusion of the first address by Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party, who urged ratification of the amendment.

Would Not Sit

At this point, Senator Mackay announced that due to consideration of an "important bill" (a joint resolution condemning President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals) in the Senate this afternoon, the committee would not sit this afternoon.

"We will, therefore, allot one hour now to opponents of the bill and subsequently one hour to the advocates of the measure."

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, arose.

"Does that mean that we—?" he began.

"It means just what I've said," replied Senator Mackay, firmly. "You'll have one hour."

"Then I protest—" persisted the labor leader.

The chairman rapped his gavel briskly. "You will sit down at once," he ordered.

Objections Raised

Representatives of labor organizations, principal sponsors of the amendment, immediately objected and asked to be heard first. Their feelings were not softened any by the fact Massachusetts has repeatedly turned down the amendment in the past and is expected by State House observers to defeat the ratification measure again this year.

Half a dozen labor spokesmen jumped to their feet, protesting at the chairman's order to Mr. Taylor. Spectators called out, "Let's have democracy," and "That isn't fair," many of them rising.

Senator Mackay rapped for order without success.

Then, calling to the sergeant-at-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

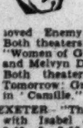
Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finklehoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey, and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:35. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "Little Wolves."



COOLIDGE CORNER—Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne in "Beloved Enemy." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 2:15, 6:15, 9:15. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille."

EXETER—"The Man Who Lived Twice," with Isabel Jewell and Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Pert Kelton. 3:44, 6:38, 9:35.

UNIVERSITY—"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:45, 6, 9:35. Also "Along Came Love," with Irene Hervey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Wanted: Jane Turner," with Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 2:50, 8:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "3 Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Civil War Days." "Yellowstone." "The Land of Genghis Khan." "Snow King." "Where Champs Meet." "Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once." 10 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:20, 6:30. Preview at 10 p. m. of "On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

NEVINS HALL (Framingham)—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, 3 Joy Street—Thirteenth annual good will dinner and entertainment under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. Address by Dr. Fred Fields Goodsell. 6:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB, 3 Joy Street—Meeting in the interests of the Mountain Party, and the Summer Vacation Party. 6:15

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Miniatures." Guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

HOTEL STATLER—Lecon "Interpretations of World Affairs," by Miss Janice Harriet Avery. 10:45.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB Ski trip, Washington, Vermont. Also Ski trip, Intervale, N. H., Feb. 19-22.

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Olga Averino, soloist. 3:30.

N. E. Freely Expresses View On President's Court Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON Feb. 18—Out of President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court has come to Washington such an outpouring of New England opinion as has not been received on any issue since the days of the League of Nations fight. Already, from thousands of letters and telegrams, has arrived the beginning of a comprehensive crystallization of New England opinion on the Supreme Court issue. The great majority of communications so far received are opposed to the President's plan.

In line with this expressed judgment of their constituents, New England members of Congress are expected to oppose the President's request by a good majority. In the Senate, only Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire and Theodore E. Green (D) of Rhode Island are definitely expected to support the proposals. Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Augustine Lonergan and Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut and Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, all Democrats, have voiced no opinions, but all, except possibly Senator Lonergan, are counted on to support the present size of the court.

The Republican senators of the region, Senators Ernest W. Gibson and Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White of Maine, H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts will vote against the President.

In the House, a majority against the President's proposal is expected, with all Republicans and some Democrats voting against it.

Many Letters from Women

A significant feature of the deluge of mail and wires arriving here, which has caused some New England members to hire extra help to handle the acknowledgments, is the unusually large number of letters from women. In fact, for the first time since women received the vote they appear to be taking their full share in consideration and discussion, by way of communications to their representative and senators, of an important national issue. Senator Brown of New Hampshire, for instance, says that about two thirds of his protest mail against the proposal is from women.

Opponents of the President's court-enlargement plan have so far almost swamped its proponents. The case of Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, who received about 500 protests and one approval, is extreme, but the ratio of disapproval to approval is large in all New England offices. It is estimated by the office of Senator Walsh of Massachusetts that the protests are in the majority by nine to one, while Senator Lonergan of Connecticut calculates that from 75 per cent to 80 per cent of his communications criticize the presidential proposal.

Communications from Republicans are in the large majority. This is considered natural since many Republicans for long have been questioning or critical of the White House policies, and are always on the alert to attack what they consider dangerous proposals. Senator Brown states that 99 per cent of his protests are from Republicans and adds that not one letter from a Democrat has denounced the plan. His experience, in receiving no protests from Democrats, is not duplicated in other offices.

Senator Lonergan points out another angle to the avalanche of mail, that nearly all of the early letters and telegrams came from persons in the higher income brackets. These people reacted immediately. Now, however, New England members are receiving plenty of mail, including numerous protests, from the lower income groups. It remains generally true, however, that the bulk of approvals come from the latter.

The amount of propaganda on this issue is not large. Senator Walsh has been sent about 200 printed postcards, with identically worded protests, and other members have got communications that seemed to come from a single source. But in general the mail is individual, and manifests thought and deep feeling.

Some Typical Expressions

Sample excerpts from this record New England expression of opinion follow:

Boston man—It seems to me that the attitude of an American toward an unpalatable decision of the Supreme Court, as at any time constituted, must be that expressed by Voltaire, i. e., "I do not agree with a word you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Worcester (Mass.) manufacturer—It seems just incredible to me that a man who is President of the United States should lower his dignity by attempting to have one of our governing bodies submit to his wishes by gaining control of this governing body through such a sharp practice.

Hartford (Conn.) lawyer—No other issue affecting our country has upset me in any such way or extent as has this one.

Jaffrey (N. H.) woman—Our forefathers gave their lives in the Revolutionary War in order to free themselves from the tyranny of a king. If the Executive is given power to wield that (the Supreme Court) to his will the very foundation of our checked and balanced form of government will be undermined.

Amherst (Mass.) woman—Don't betray your country in this crisis.

New Haven (Conn.) busines man—I am writing for the first time to my representatives in Congress. I am urging that you firmly oppose the plan.

Brookline (Mass.) woman—I am merely a woman, but I do implore you to vote to keep our country free.

Bach Cantata Club in Fauré Requiem

The Arts in Boston

Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was conductor last night, at Jordan Hall, not only of the seldom performed Fauré Requiem—which occupied half of the evening's program—but also of a fairly generous additional group of works by Mozart and Bach: the former's Serenade No. 9 (K. 320), in six movements; the latter's one hundred and fiftieth Cantata ("Nach dir, Herr, verlanget mich") and the aria "Schlummert ein" from the eighty-second cantata ("Ich habe genug"). The forces engaged in this concert were the Bach Cantata Club and a small and distinguished chamber orchestra of Boston Symphony musicians (plus a lady harpist). Amy Browne Townsend, soprano, and Daniel Harris, baritone, were the soloists.

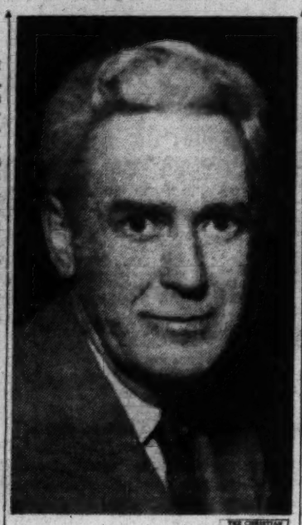
French religious music inherits from its courtly and mondain eighteenth-century past a pervading and slightly effete aroma of tender and perfumed elegance which contrasts oddly with the granitic solidity, the stronger yet more intimate emotions, of the German inheritance. In the requiem performed last night, the sweetness that is so cloying in Gounod, in Massenet, even in Franck, is tempered by Fauré's refinement of taste and his harmonic and melodic subtlety. It is hardly far-fetched to see in it also the cleansing influence of Palestrina and his contemporaries.

It is a temperate music, at its best achieving a kind of inspired modesty and humbleness or rising to a quiet ecstasy of exultation (as in the Sanctus) that is utterly celestial, at times subsiding to colorlessness. High voices of women, muted strings, harp and burbling flute, in the final "In Paradiso," are an obvious recipe for the paradisiac effect, and the result would lean perilously near to bathos were it not for the crystalline quality of the music itself. There are few outbursts: only the momentary explosion of brass and men's voices on "Hosanna in excelsis," in the Sanctus, comes to mind. In the Offertorium, chorus and low strings are permitted some chordal passages that are as darkly chilling and as subtly disturbing as anything in music. But this is a rare emergence of the darker emotions. The gentler emotions, the higher voices, the suaver instruments for the most part prevail. The charming instrumentation was excellently played; the Cantata Club was a trifle timid and unresonant, but sang accurately—both here and in the four choruses of Bach's "Nach dir, Herr."

Mr. Harris sang the beautiful sacred lullaby, "Schlummert ein," with intelligence and well-sustained phrasing though unsteady tone and occasionally imperfect intonation marred the effect.

Mr. Burgin and his chamber orchestra acquitted themselves gracefully and spiritedly in the Mozart Serenade, which, among other diversions, furnished opportunity for a protracted if intermittent dialogue between flute and oboe (MM. Laurent and Gillet). But at many points the music transcended by far the depth and scope of a pure divertissement. Written in 1779, when its composer was 23 years old, it is mature Mozart. Portions of it are even great Mozart.

A large audience indicated its enjoyment of the concert. S. S.



Ramon Greenleaf

In "Help Yourself," Federal Theater Production Which Enters Its Sixth and Last Week at the Copley Monday

Lotte Lehmann

Those who attended the fifth of the Morning Musicales in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler yesterday, witnessed the phenomenon of a leading soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association in a program which boasted not a single operatic aria, either in the printed list or among the encores. At the close of an hour of music wholly charming, one willingly acknowledged Lotte Lehmann a mistress of the art of Lieder singing. With Erno Balogh at the pianoforte, Mme. Lehmann offered four groups of songs, opening with Schubert's "Im Abendrot," "Der Erlkönig" and "Ungeduld." From Brahms the singer selected "Wie bist du, meine Königin," "Das Mädchen spricht," "Sonntag" and "O liebliche Wangen." Three songs by Hugo Wolf comprised group three—"Verborgenheit," "Weylas Gesang" and "Storchenbotschaft." The final group contained "Befreit," "Freundliche Vision" and "Ständchen" by Strauss.

Upon the virtues of Mme. Lehmann's vocal technique it is not necessary to dwell. The evenness of her scale and her control of dynamics are well known to Boston audiences. Few probably have heard Schubert's "In Abendrot" sung with finer phrasing or purer legato, and the Wolf "Weylas Gesang" was something to remember with keen pleasure. In an effort to maintain the atmosphere of Lieder, we felt that Mme. Lehmann under-estimated the drama of the "Erlkönig." The humor of "Storchenbotschaft" was well brought out, and "Das Mädchen spricht" was sung with the right touch of naïveté. Throughout the program it was evident that Mme. Lehmann was a singer easily transplanted from operatic stage to concert hall, and that upon this occasion she was very much "in the mood." Pianoforte accompaniments which carefully matched the singer's mode of expression were offered by Mr. Balogh, who richly deserved the recognition demanded for him by Mme. Lehmann. G. M. S.

Child

(Continued from Page 9)

arms he pointed to Mr. Taylor and asked that official to "do your duty." It looked as though the protesting union representatives would be forcibly ejected from the auditorium.

Stalked Out

At this juncture, Mr. Taylor, evidently believing discretion the better part of valor, stalked out. "Those in favor of the amendment walk out!" shouted some spectators, and the recessional began.

Leaders who made use of the exits included Joseph A. Salerno, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and secretary of the New England council of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Arthur Gordon, of Brighton, of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union; Miss Margaret Wiesman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League, and Representative Paul A. McCarthy, (D) Somerville.

"I do not favor either side, but I want an equal break for both," said Mr. McCarthy.

Later, two other members of the committee, Representative Edmond Talbot (R) of Salem and Representative John P. Doherty (D) of Boston, joined the strike movement against the hearing.

While opposed to the amendment, they said they objected to the arbitrary action of the chairman in making a ruling without consulting the committee first. Senator MacKay, they said, had refused to call a five-minute recess to poll the committee on his ruling.

"Our interests were so abused by the chairman," stated Mr. Taylor, as he led spectators out to the State House steps, "that it became necessary for organized labor and all its duly accredited representatives to withdraw from the meeting.

"Seldom, if ever, have such irregularities existed at a public hearing under the Constitution."

Many of the spectators stopped at the committee table on their way out of the room and asked to be recorded as protesting the chairman's ruling.

Apparently, their objection was to having the opponents speak first. Yesterday they had been granted the first privilege. "It is customary for those supporting a bill to appear ahead of its opponents," said one labor representative.

While a crowd marched up and down before the State House in protest, the remaining members of the committee gradually restored order and resumed the hearing.

Opponents of the bill were allowed to speak, including Capt. Frank Doyle, of Boston; Mrs. James Cunningham Gray, of Boston, and the Rev. George Lillegarde, representing a pastoral conference of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Lillegarde called the amendment the "most reactionary measure I have ever seen, because it calls for signing away of a large part of our liberties."

E. H. Gilbert, secretary of the Massachusetts State Grange, appeared to contradict a statement made yesterday by Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, that "most of the farmers support the amendment."

As a matter of fact, the national Grange is on record as opposed to the amendment, Gilbert said.

Meanwhile, however, Representative Talbot carried his protest to Speaker Horace T. Cahill of the House of Representatives and Miss Wiesman notified Senator Samuel H. Wragg president of the Senate.

Senator Wragg and Mr. Cahill conferred in the auditorium with Chairman Mackay and then outside with the three striking members of the committee. Senator Wragg said there was nothing for him to do about it, but Speaker Cahill reserved comment.

Opposition in this State, chiefly from educational and religious leaders, has been based on a stated belief that the wording of the amendment would give Congress power to regulate much more than the labor of children in factories, permitting also regulation of their education in school and in the home.

Two Gov. Murphys Have 'Frank' Talk

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Feb. 18

Two Gov. Frank Murphys, 1020 miles apart, talked to each other today by telephone.

In New Hampshire, Gov. Francis P. Murphy talked with Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, at Lansing, on a special telephone hook-up arranged by a telephone company as part of its "open house" week observance.

The New Hampshire overner invited the Michigan Chief Executive to visit this state next summer and the Michigan Governor replied that he would be glad to do so.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy said that he would visit the Michigan executive if Gov. Frank Murphy came to Concord.

N. E. Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

activities, stated that the sit-down strike would not be employed unless police interference with picketing or other provocative factors encourage such action.

It was common report, however, both around U. T. W. and C. I. O. groups that the sit-down strike was favored by large blocs of workers who were more or less intrigued with the idea by reading about it during the General Motors strike.

So far as labor is concerned, they could hardly have made their demands at a more opportune time. Shoe factories in New England are at peaks of production.

Similarly, cotton and woolen plants are extremely busy, many of them working day and night, or the full quota of hours allowed by the laws of the various New England states. Many of the mills turning out brands of sheetings that are household words from coast to coast are booked full until late in the summer.

Whether the managements will capitulate to the demands of their workers is a question that the next few days may answer.

The present situation has been developing for some months, since the split developed between William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the C. I. O., as a matter of fact.

The U. T. W. has long been set up as an industrial or vertical union, the style recommended by the Lewis partisans, in that provision is made for the membership of all types of workers in one big union, the principal distinction between them being in the wage scales set. The A. F. of L. union, on the other hand, is of the craft, or horizontal, type, each class of workers having a separate organization and being more or less sufficient unto itself.

In a bargaining sense, the C. I. O. type of union has the advantage of greater numbers, for even common laborers can have membership, while in the crafts union only the more skilled workers and artisans are enrolled.

The present New England situation is made more complex by the fact that the shoe workers have long been organized in the craft type of unions. Recently a vote was taken among certain sections to decide whether they should align themselves with the C. I. O.

Precise figures on the outcome have not been forthcoming, but it was the general impression that the workers in the Lynn district approved the C. I. O. while those in the important Brockton area wanted to retain the craft type of organization.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps there's nothing that'll bring out the "masculine" in your trimly tailored spring tailleur, like an utterly feminine, frilly blouse. And this idea works both ways, of course, because the severe lines of the suit only serve to accent the softness of the blouse. A blouse such as the ones we saw at Leeds, at 35 Winter Street.

This blouse, however, has a dual personality . . . and it's really two in one. But more of that later. It's made of flat crepe in such lush pastel colors as aquamarine, beige, corn, and that silvery tone called "dime-gray." Its short sleeves perk right up into little puff sleeves, if you aren't wearing it under a suit, and the prim little turndown collar is immediately followed by a frilled jabot. V shape, with just oodles of tiny buttons running up and down the middle. Soft and feminine no end. But that's where the surprise comes in; one you'd never suspect was there, if the saleslgirl didn't call your attention to it. (Or people like us let you in on it first!) Because all you have to do is to unsnap the jabot . . . and what have you. Nothing less than a strictly tailored blouse, if you prefer! $2.98 for all this.

* * *

Make the Bathtub A Miniature Harbor

For the benefit of all the doting grandmothers, aunts and uncles of all the little Horaces and little Ellas in the country (and, by the way, in reply to our reader who inquired, these names are fictitious, and not those of our own son and daughter), the huge colored wooden blocks that youngsters can amuse themselves with for hours (and which are endorsed so highly by teachers) can be purchased at the Original Thread and Needle Shop . . . at 671 Boylston Street. And along with many other toys for youngsters who like to do their own thinking while at play, are boxes of little, wooden, ocean-going liners; miniatures of the Queen Mary, and so forth. With the six boats he could easily start a steamship business of his own. And whose bath wouldn't take on more joy, if, floating around the water at various intervals, were such interesting little items as a lighthouse, a few boats, and a bell-buoy! All colored up, and good for many a scrubbing. Tillicum toys, we believe they call them.

* * *

Here a Dress With Classic Lines

Dresses of truly simple, classic lines are usually frightfully expensive. But not the one we saw at Dixon's . . . the little dress shop (open evenings, by the way) next to Loew's State Theater. Because the price is only $8.95. There isn't a bit of gee-gaw, trimming or whatnot on it anywhere. Nothing but a bit of fluff in the way of a wisp of a dark brown chiffon hanky peeping out from an imitation pocket. The way the "pocket" has been set in, as part of a slanting seam, is quite different, too. The scalloped neckline cuts across the base of your neck, and stands up for about a half an inch, hugging the neck close. Covered buttons run down the back almost to the waist, which makes the business of scurrying into the dress no trouble at all! The little more than three-quarter sleeves begin flaring just below the elbow (allowing an excuse for the purchase of the new, longer gloves), and the skirt is scalloped around the bottom. The material is a soft, fine wool . . . but not what we'd call sheer. A dark brown patent leather belt completes it. And the price is just the same as when we started to tell you about it: $8.95. The color? Dusty pink.

* * *

These Black Pearls Should Interest You

Are you one of those people who like nothing better than to stand in front of a collection of rare stones and just go into ecstasies (very quietly, of course!) over their sheer beauty? Then you just mustn't miss viewing Shreve, Crump & Low's collection of black pearl jewelry! Valued at something like $150,000; in case you're interested in round figures. Naturally these pearls are rare; being, we suppose, what might be called the "black sheep," as 'twere, of the oyster family. Some have lustrous overtones of deep green (so deep it almost fools you for black at times), while others are a bluish tone. But there are black ones . . . pearls as black as the jet in the gleaming jet button-balls your grandmother used to wear in her ears! Shreve introduces these unusual gems in Boston . . . and suggests them as striking accessories; as necklaces, brooches, pendants, clips, and (for the impeccably attired gentleman) evening studs.

* * *

Another Handbag With Talking Points

A fashion favorite of the month, as introduced by Vogue, is the Shur-Tite handbag, now featured at Slattery's bag counter, on the first floor. A simple affair in brown, black, navy and beige calf . . . that has been draped and crushed in tailored folds. And you'd hardly think that calf could be draped so gracefully. Not one bit bulky in any line, and amazingly soft. A slide fastening guards your belongings, and it's equipped with a special pocket for your hanky . . . and another for your gloves. $5 is the price for this Shur-Tite envelope purse with the one-strap handle that you may use as a handle, or let lie back against the bag as you clutch it under your arm; just to give you the feel of it, so you'll know it's still with you.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Coleman Claim Referred to Dever

Claim of the Coleman Contracting Company against the Commonwealth for $28,800, for an "extra" work contract in connection with construction of the Huntington Avenue overpass has been referred to Attorney General Paul A. Dever, it was announced today. This is the overpass a section of which collapsed the day before its scheduled opening last summer.

Merits of the claim, based on a contract awarded during Governor Curley's administration, were considered by the Governor's council in executive session yesterday.

At that time, after lengthy discussion by William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, and Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the decision was made to refer the claim to Attorney General Dever.

The contract provided for substitution of more expensive red granite for the gray granite specified in the original appropriation.

Charges that the contract was illegally made and a request that the executive council approve the action of State Comptroller George E. Murphy in withholding payment of the $28,800, were made by Mr. MacDonald. Attorney General Dever and the Comptroller attended the hearing.

During the Year 1936
The New York Sun led all other 6-day newspapers in the country in
retail advertising
The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising
NEW YORK

GENERAL MOTORS CONCERT
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AND N. B. C. RED NETWORK
GRACE MOORE
Famous star of Opera and Screen
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Rooms and Suites
Delightful homes for busy executives — recently redecorated with every convenience to make you happy. Individualized for various types of people. $75 up. Enjoy the distinction of living at one of New England's "select" residential hotels where every service is available.
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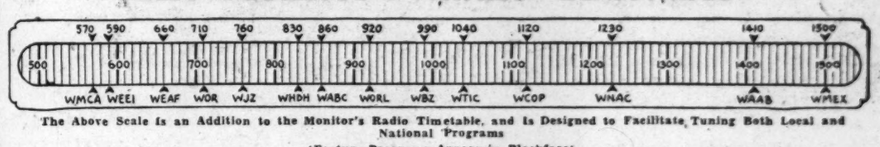
Only 7 Minutes' Walk from The Mother Church

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Congressional speakers	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	"All Hands on Deck"	"Rhythm Makers": talk	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"All Hands on Deck"	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board: variety	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Clyde Barrie, baritone	orchestra; soloist	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Soloist; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	Network speaker
7:30	Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00	"Band Wagon": Kate Smith;	Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Edgar	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
8:15	Henry Youngman, comedian;	Talk, Rep. P. J. Boland	Bergen; Jean Arthur in	Barzin, conductor; soloist
8:30	scene from "The Masque of Kings";	Rochester Philharmonic	sketch; Vronsky and Babin,	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	orch.	Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, con-	pianists; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	ductor; soloist	Lanny Ross presents Show	"Ici Paris": This Is Paris!
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Norsemen Quartet	Boat: Jackie Coogan and	program from Montreal
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting:	Mitzi Green; East and	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"Can Democracies Avoid	Dumke; orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Adventure," with	Dictatorship?"; Norman	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	Thomas; H. V. Kaltenborn	Bob Burns; Marion Claire;	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
10:30	Dramatized news	NBC Jamboree; orchestra;	Sophie Tucker; Abbe chil-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
10:45	Dramatized news	narrator; soloists	dren; Dorsey Orchestra	"Musical Revue": concert
11:00	E. B. Rideout: news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	orchestra; chorus; soloists
11:15	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."	Bruins-Montreal game	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Isham Jones's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:10 WORL, Radio Concert Hall: classical recordings.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Appreciation Hour: music and drama, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketches: "Lend Me Five Shillings"; "The Queen's Enemy."

4:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:45 WBZ, "Coast Guard Academy," Lieut. Walter Capron.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "A Visit to an English Cathedral."

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Behind the Scenes of Newspaper Publishing."

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days", western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists; Countess Albani.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; scene from "The Black Legion"; sketch; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero directs; soloists; concert orchestra.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, "Reform of the Federal Judiciary," Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild awards program: NBC Symphony Orchestra quintet.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show: variety program from University of Pennsylvania; John Held, master of ceremonies.

Jury Fee Plan Urged by Lowell To Speed Justice

(Continued from Page 9)

conditions justice becomes a travesty. Witnesses die or disappear. The circumstances of the case are forgotten or shrouded in the mists of hazy recollection. To be just, justice must be prompt."

The Harvard educator declared the poor man who cannot afford to wait several years for a case to be decided suffers under the present system.

This tack he used to counteract expected arguments from opponents that the jury fee would hurt the poor man who could not afford the fee.

Furthermore, Dr. Lowell proposed that the courts be given authority to waive the jury fee where its payment would work hardship upon the poor man.

Charging jury trials are demanded even when not necessary, Dr. Lowell declared:

"A popular fallacy has grown up, wholly unproved by the facts, that a jury is more liberal and more likely to find for the plaintiff than a judge," he said, "since neither party has to pay anything for the privilege, jury trials are demanded even in the most trivial cases.

"Reliable estimates show that a civil jury trial costs the government approximately $500 per day. Yet the judgments recovered as a result of such jury trials average less than the cost of trial. Nevertheless, the taxpayers are called upon to foot the whole bill because the litigants in our courts, representing only a small fraction of the population, demand jury trial—free."

Dr. Lowell, explaining the result of a jury fee system, said:

"The establishment of a jury fee would divert many civil cases from the jury sessions of the Superior Court to the district courts, where they could be tried promptly by a judge while the facts are still fresh in the minds of all of the parties involved. The cost of operating the Massachusetts courts — now estimated at $9,000,000 a year—would be decreased. Congestion and delay in the Supreme Court would be reduced. Justice would be promoted."

* * *

New Judges Bill

When former Gov. James M. Curley last year suddenly proposed a pension system for judges who retire upon reaching 70 years of age, his plan was defeated quickly as prominent members ofthe bar banded together to block the proposal. It was opposed mainly because it provided a compulsory feature through which Mr. Curley would provide judicial openings for his followers.

Today a similar proposal, without a compulsory retirement feature, backed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Republican leaders came before the legislative committee on the judiciary and received the verbal support of many of those who last year opposed the Curley bill.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader in the Senate, was the filer of the bill most favored during the hearing, that permitting judges to retire at the age of 70 years on three-quarters salary.

Robert C. Dodge, Boston attorney; Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association, and Francis M. McKeown, representing the Governor, were among those supporting the legislation.

* * *

Police Commissioner

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, spoke before the legislative committee on cities today against bills which would allow the Mayor instead of the Governor to appoint the Police Commissioner.

Mrs. Connors asserted that the appointing power should remain in the hands of the Governor because "with few exceptions we have had better governors than mayors."

Also opposing the bills for the transfer of the appointing power, Claude L. Allen, legislative counsel of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared:

"A fairly steady tenure, if the appointee is competent, undoubtedly tends toward better administration, better morale in the department and more efficient work by the members.

" . . . It is important to note the observations of Leonard V. Harrison on the police administration of Boston in the Harvard Law School survey of crime in 1934. Mr. Harrison said, 'Compared with the development of most American police departments, the Boston police have enjoyed a singularly stable administration. . . . Since 1906 only four persons have held the office of commissioner. During this period there have been a number of governors, both Democrat and Republican, yet regardless of party affiliations none has ever refused reappointment to the commissioner. This record of security of tenure has not been duplicated by any other police department. Permanent tenure, if the competence of the incumbents be admitted, is of fundamental importance in the proper development of police as a specialized profession.'

"No police commissioner should be subject to the political whims of any Governor or Mayor, Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican floor leader, today declared in urging support of his bill providing for removal of the Police Commissioner of Boston only after court hearing. The legislative committee on cities was considering the bill.

"Nothing destroys the morale of a police department more than to have its men work under the knowledge that politics is being played at the top," Representative Herter said.

"My measure would lengthen the term of the commissioner from five to seven years and would increase the salary from $8000 to $10,000 a year. Under the provisions of the proposed act the commissioner could be removed for good cause only, and only after a hearing by three judges of the Superior Court.

. . I drew up the present bill in an effort to remove the office from politics as much as possible, and the removal-by-judges clause is no radical innovation."

Rare Mosaics From Ancient Antioch Installed at Worcester Museum

'The Great Chalice of Antioch' is among priceless art objects loaned for exhibition in accompanying display—Noted authorities to take part in seminar for New England students on art in the Dark Ages.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18—Pagan the splendor, Christian the symbol of a "new commandment" in the ancient capital of Antioch. In the great Italian Renaissance court of the Worcester Art Museum artisans have wrought for the past few weeks with a noise as of "the hammer of the whole earth." And now, in the floor of the court, occupying a rectangular space measuring 20 feet 5 inches by 23 feet, lies a magnificient, beautifully colored Hellenistic pavement mosaic, the largest in any museum of America or western Europe.

Installed here along with 10 other rich mosaics, dating from the first through the sixth century, it is one of the most important works of art included in a great exhibition of "Art of the Dark Ages" opening on Feb. 20 and continuing until March 21. Both the luxurious achievements of that satiated civilization at Antioch, which Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Museum, calls, in his catalogue, "the Broadway of the ancient world," and the art of the early Christians are represented in the collection which has been arranged in the court and the galleries. The exhibit follows the chronological sequence customary in that museum —a sequence enabling the visitor to trace the historical development of art from earliest times.

Splendid Loan Exhibit

In addition to the treasures permanently on display other museums and collectors have lent a number of superb objects for the exhibition. From the Metropolitan Museum in New York have come the splendidly colored facsimiles of mosaics in the churches of San Vitale and Sant' Appollinare Nuovo, at Ravenna; from the Pierpont Morgan Library, seven famous illuminated manuscripts including the St. Gall manuscript of the ninth century with the Irish book-cover; from the Cooper Union Museum, Byzantine and Coptic textiles; and paintings, sculptures, ivory carvings and examples of the metalworker's craft from various other well known sources.

The mosaics were part of the pictorial flooring of sumptuous villas destroyed in the earthquake of 526, when Antioch was full of rich aristocrats and also "nouveaux riches," who enjoyed central heating, plumbing, swimming pools and even floodlighting. After Jerusalem, the city was most intimately connected, during the first century, with the apostolic church. "And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch" (Acts 11). Twenty-one tons of the ancient mosaic pavements raised by the excavating expedition, a joint venture of the Worcester Art Museum, Princeton University, the Baltimore Museum, the Musées Nationaux de France, and the Syrian Government, arrived in Worcester a few weeks ago. The seal was not broken until they were in the museum, and a customs officer had come from Boston to inspect the shipment. From the site of the excavations at Antioch and the neighboring Daphne the huge blocks were transported by motortruck to the seaport of Alexandrette, where they were put aboard a freighter loading for New York.

Chalice of Antioch

In one of the smaller galleries adjoining the central court in the museum is an exquisite piece of early Christian silver which has aroused excitement and curiosity, and even controversy, throughout the United States. It is known as "The Great Chalice of Antioch" and is even referred to by many as the "Holy Grail." Whether it actually holds the cup which Jesus passed to his disciples at the Last Supper or simply a cup used at the passover feasts of his period, it is considered a most remarkable example of the silversmith's art of the first century, and an extraordinary portrait representation of the disciples.

Experts, almost without exception, have agreed on the first century date of the chalice, and the 12 figures portrayed have been identified, two as the figure of Jesus, the others as those of his followers, including Luke, Andrew, Mark, John, Jude and the two Jameses. Each figure is a distinct portrait, complete with symbolic identification, whereas in most ancient and medieval representation of the apostles, even in those of the Roman catacomb paintings and sarcophagi, the faces are molded on a few types, the only variation being observable in the length of hair or beard.

Each of the 12 figures in this outer elaborately wrought chalice enshrining the crude inner cup of silver, is posed in a chair within a loop of grapevine, surrounded by branches, leaves, tendrils, clusters of grapes, and other symbols mentioned in the New Testament. The original, simple cup which was evidently assumed to be the communion cup and thus enshrined in the chalice holder, during the last third of the first century, is egg-shaped, roughly finished, with the sole ornamentation of a turned rim. It is about 7½ inches high and has a content capacity of 2½ quarts of liquid, the customary measure of a passover cup. Pieces have been nicked out of the rim at an early period, obviously for some private reliquary.

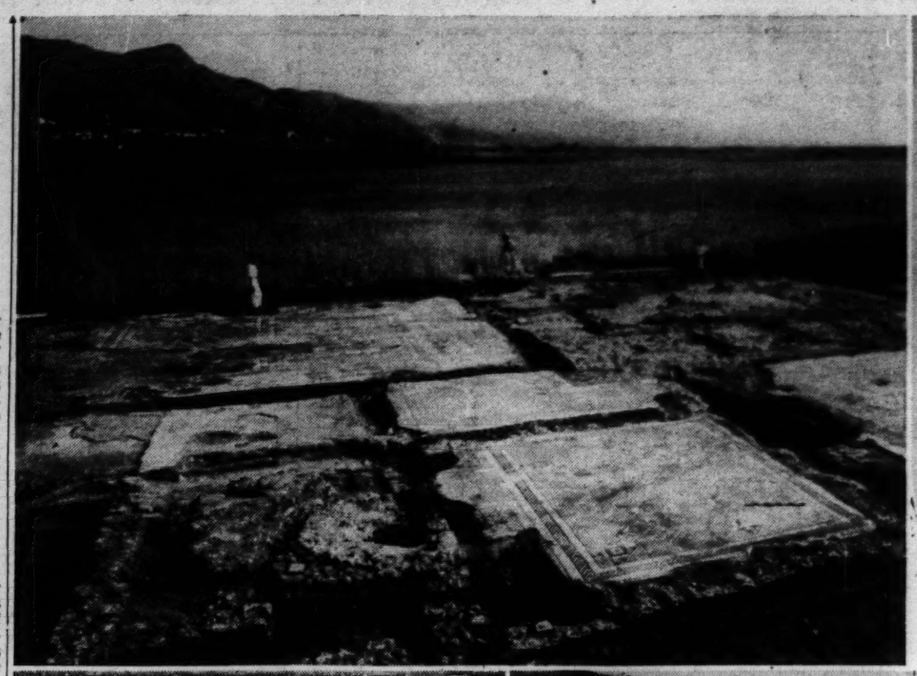
Finely Wrought Bowl

The contrastingly fine wrought outer chalice has a circular foot with outlines of lotus petals rising to a knob, decorated by a wreath. Two rows of lotus petals adorn the base of the bowl, and above that 12 grape vines grow upward, forming the 12 loops in which the human figures are set. Between the loops are scattered the forms of seven doves, an eagle, a butterfly, a lamb, a grasshopper, two snails, two wicker baskets and a plate of loaves and fishes.

Dr. Gustavus Augustus Eisen, former curator of the California Academy of Science, at San Francisco, who came from his native Sweden to America at the invitation of Agassiz, aroused considerable discussion when in 1923 he published his monograph, "The Great Chalice of Antioch." The chalice was one of a group of silver antiquities discovered by Arab workmen in 1910, while digging in the ruins of Antioch. The objects, including a cross, three book covers, the famous chalice and a smaller chalice, were sold to a syndicate of fellow-Arabs, who in turn sold them, at Aleppo, to Kouchakji Frères. From Aleppo they were taken to Paris, cleaned and placed in the gallery of the new owners. On the eve of the Battle of the Marne they were removed for safe keeping and sent to New York, and are now in the possession of Mr. Fahim Kouchakji, who has lent the cup to the Worcester Museum for the current exhibition.

Seminar Planned

In connection with this display of art of the Dark Ages, a seminar for students from New England colleges and other institutions will be held at the museum, Feb. 20, 21 and 22. It is patterned on the seminar held last year during the exhibition of the works of Rembrandt and his circle. Prof. Charles Rufus Morey of Princeton University, dean of medieval archaeologists in the United States, is to be chairman. Other speakers, well-known authorities on the art of the period concerned, are Karl L. H. Lehmann-Hartleben, visiting professor of fine arts at New York University; Ernst E. Herzfeld, professor at the School of Humanistic Studies, Princeton, N. J.; Meyer Schapiro, professor of fine arts at Columbia University; W. Alexander Campbell, professor of art at Wellesley College and field director of the excavations at Antioch; Thomas Whittemore, director of the Byzantine Institute; Eustache de Lorey, professor at the Ecole du Louvre, Paris; Ernest T. DeWald, professor of art and archaeology at Princeton University; Sirarpie der Nersessian, professor of art at Wellesley College; Wilhelm Köhler, professor of fine arts at Harvard University, and Johnny Roosval, Charles Eliot Norton professor at Harvard University.



Courtesy Worcester Art Museum

Priceless Art Displayed at Worcester Exhibition

Upper Left—General View of Ruins of Church of Kaousseh at Antioch, Showing the Mosaics. Upper Right—Great Chalice of Antioch. Lower Left—Border Fragment of a Mosaic of Rams From a Villa in Antioch. Lower Center—Loading Mosaics on Trucks at Antioch, Ready for Journey to Alexandrette, Syria. Lower Right—Detail of the Great Chalice of Antioch. The Figure Is Described as That of St. Jude

Noyes Buick Lists Many Attractions For Its Holiday Show

Once a year on Washington's Birthday, the Noyes Buick Company on Commonwealth Avenue converts itself into a museum of motordom, rolls some of the oldtime relics of the highways into its showrooms, assembles other interesting historical and modernistic displays, and invites the public in for a "free show."

This year the company will go a step farther than last year, and install a driver test clinic to enable motorists to learn their own weaknesses at the wheel and correct them. Certain road emergencies will be duplicated for the driver while he sits at the wheel of an improvised automobile to find out his reactions and responses. The devices used will be similar to those employed in many states by the highway registrars and examiners.

But the show which will be open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. on the holiday will not confine itself to automobiles. On the contrary, it will range from demonstrations of amateur wood-working, old-time lamps, and radio broadcasting to deep-sea diving. And even for women interested in learning what colors go well with their complexions, there is a special attraction—the colorscope.

Deep-sea divers are known to the public mostly through motion pictures or novels. Noyes Buick has obtained the services of one diver to tell the company's customers on Washington's Birthday what it means to crawl over ships on the bottom of the sea.

An airbrush artist will demonstrate the flexibility of painting equipment used in refinishing automobile surfaces by painting landscapes, portraits and posters.

The ancient art of glass-blowing will be exhibited by Bohemian artists. A miniature broadcasting station will give visitors all the thrills of watchng what happens to a sound wave from the time it enters the microphone until it reaches the ears of listeners in the home.

Hurley's Drive For Civil Service Forces 49 Out

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's drive for strict enforcement of the state civil service laws brought results today as 49 persons appointed to civil service positions through non-competitive examinations were under orders to relinquish their positions in the State Department of Public Utilities and the State Department of Public Welfare.

Twenty-seven employees in the public utilities department have been notified their civil service status has been voided as of March 1, 1937. In the public welfare department 22 persons are to be mustered out of state service on Feb. 28.

The 49 employees obtained their present status during 1936, the last year of the Curley administration. Many were appointed in the last few days of the administration.

As the notices came, Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, was in Governor Hurley's office receiving definite warning to observe the spirit and letter of the civil service statutes. The conference was private but Governor Hurley afterward said the commissioner "has given me his word that he will adhere to strict compliance with the laws in the future."

Utilities Commission Acts

The notice to the utilities department employees was the result of a vote of the Public Utilities Commission, which according to Abraham C. Webber, chairman, voted unanimously that "the civil service status acquired by employees of all divisions of the department as a result of non-competitive examinations has been voided as of March 1, 1937. All such employees are to continue in service under provisional appointments until a list has been established by a civil service examination."

In the public welfare department the 22 employees to lose their positions received notice as the result of the approval by Walter F. McCarthy, public welfare commissioner, of plans outlined by Joseph F. O'Connell, named head of the department's statistical division about 10 days ago

Former Governor Curley's secretarial staff, under previous fire because of Mr. Curley's appointments of its members to various state posts, is due to suffer under the present orders, inasmuch as four are slated to be discharged.

In the public utilities department Joseph A. Coppenrath, former assistant messenger in the Governor's office, and now a railway inspector, is one of those affected by the commission order. Another is Joseph McAllister, former assistant secretary to Mr. Curley and now assistant administrative secretary in the department. Mr. McAllister is a former newspaper man.

22 Statisticians Out

In the public welfare department, Mrs. Agnes Parker, former assistant secretary to Governor Curley and the director of the campaign to award to the former Governor a medal for "distinguished service in peacetime, is one of 22 statisticians ordered out as of Feb. 28.

All positions being vacated are to be filled by appointees from civil service lists either existing or to be prepared.

The present drive is expected to result in other department heads taking similar action in regard to those who obtained their civil service rating as the result of non-competitive examinations.

Such non-competitive examinations have been attacked frequently during the Curley regime. Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Lexington Republican, has filed a bill in the Legislature to void all such civil service appointments, but if the present campaign is continued successfully, the legislation will not be necessary.

Identical Auto Plate Mix-Up Caps Series of R. I. Charges

(Continued from Page 9)

pointed last month by Governor Quinn to succeed L. Metcalfe Walling. His statement last week was his first since taking office.

* * *

After trying the automobile parking meters for a week on some city streets, Providence is still undecided whether it is a good or bad idea. Ninety meters have been installed and approximately 150 more will be put in place during the next week for a six months' trial. If they are found satisfactory, the city will purchase the meters and keep them as regular equipment on streets in the business district.

Motorists steered clear of the parking meters the first few days, police reported, but gradually business has picked up and the prospect is that soon the city will be accustomed to the device.

The meters, set on metal poles at each parking space on the street, require motorists who park their cars to place a nickel in the slot. The five cents entitle the motorist to park his car there for 60, 30 or 15 minutes, depending on the rule in force on that particular street. At the expiration of the time limit, a flag falls on the meter, indicating to the patrolman on the beat that the parker has overstayed his parking limit.

During the trial period the city will take 15 per cent of the revenue from the meters and the company owning them will take the balance. The company's share may be applied toward purchase of the meters if the city decides to buy them.

* * *

Last week President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the size of the United States Supreme Court came up for action before several Rhode Island bodies. In the Legislature Democrats sought to have the House go on record in favor of the plan and Republicans sought to have the proposal condemned. Both moves failed.

Meanwhile the executive board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 40 women's organizations in Rhode Island, voted 35 to 4 to oppose the court proposal. Rhode Island representatives in Congress were informed of the result.

A poll of all members of the Rhode Island Bar Association was started last week to learn their attitude. Preliminary results showed widespread opposition to the court plan, the ratio being about 30 to 2.

Governor Quinn and Senator Theodore Francis Green have approved the proposal. Both are Democrats. United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, also a Democrat, has announced his opposition.

Textile Workers Seeking to Increase Number of Pickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Feb. 18—With their major weapon "mass picketing" greatly dulled by order of the police which limited the number of pickets in front of the plant of the Apponaug Finishing Company and the Perrennial Print Works, River Point, officials of the United Textile Workers of America today were awaiting a decision from the Warwick Police Commission on a petition for increase in the number of walking strikers.

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. of A., Sol Stetin, representing the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Bleachers and Printers, and Oreal Grossman, an attorney, appeared before the board in connection with the petition, and stated that the present number of pickets was far too small. The union officials, however, set no number they desired for picket duty.

They assured the police commission that if the present ruling was changed that "orderly picketing" would result.

While the eight pickets yesterday paraded up and down in front of the plant gates, through which they walked out on Feb. 4, the management announced that the plant was operating to full capacity. This statement was denied by Frank Benti, vice-president of the federation, who is in direct charge of the strike.

Better Days Due For Cotton Mills, Murchison Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A forecast of better days for the cotton textile industry came today from Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Just back from Japan, where he negotiated a two-year agreement to regulate Japanese cotton piece goods exports to this country, Mr. Murchison said a "cloud" had been lifted from the American industry, which for the first time in seven years was "in the black" again.

"We feel very happy over this agreement and we think our feeling is shared by the Japanese," Mr. Murchison said.

The pact was reached between the cotton textile industries in the two countries with the Japanese agreeing to limit exports to America to 155,000,000 square yards in 1937 and 100,000,000 next year.

The agreement, Mr. Murchison added, removed the necessity for congressional action to restrict Japanese imports so long as it is in effect. He expressed hope it would be continued beyond the two years now specified.

The quotas, Mr. Murchison said, would check increasing American importation of Japanese cotton goods. Unless the agreement had been negotiated, he said, Japanese exports to America probably would have reached 500,000,000 square yards this year. He said also the pact would remove Japanese influence as a price determining factor for cotton piece goods in America.

Next on the program of the institute, which represents the American textile industry, is some agreement with Japan with respect to cotton goods exports to the Philippines, Mr. Murchison said.

He said he saw nothing among Japanese textile workers to justify him in saying Japanese living conditions had anything to do with their competition with the American textile industry.

"I cannot say the standard of living of their mill employees is lower," Mr. Murchison declared. "It's a different mode of life."

NYA Project Action Urged by Brewster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, of Dexter, Maine, urged Director Aubrey Williams of the National Youth Administration, and Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to the President, yesterday to speed operation of the NYA project at Quoddy Village.

Both, Mr. Brewster said, promised an answer within the next few days. The Youth Administration took over the buildings constructed to house workers on the Passamaquoddy Bay power project, planning to develop an educational project, but development of the plan has been suspended.

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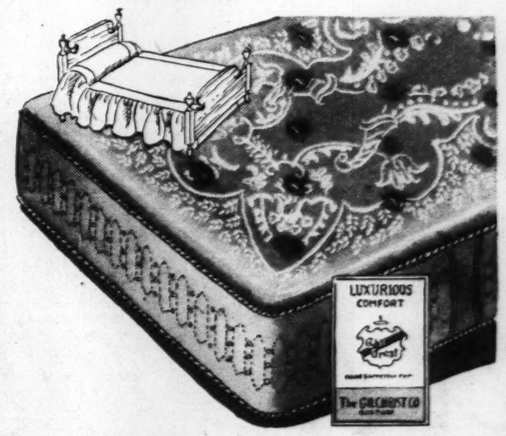

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Feb. 19	Cherbourg	Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Feb. 20	Plymouth	Feb. 26	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm	Feb. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

Yankees Buy Red Sox First Baseman — Gallagher May Coach Husky Ball Team

Dahlgren Given Ample Consideration by Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Wilson's signed contract arrived at Fenway Park this morning from Portland, Ore., it was announced by Secretary Phil Troy of the Red Sox. Wilson, a right-hander, pitched in 43 American League games last season, winning six and losing eight. He was given a rise in salary.

The outright sale of Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren by the Red Sox to the New York Yankees may arouse an occasional protest from Boston's baseball public, for the young Californian was popular in the Hub. But it must be admitted, after carefully weighing all facts in the case, that the weak-hitting first baseman received ample consideration from the local American League club. This point is stressed because all last season scattered criticism rumbled through the Fenway Park grandstand and bleachers about the treatment accorded the youngster.

It all started back in January, 1936. Realizing that if the Red Sox were to be pennant contenders in 1936 they would need a first baseman capable of producing a clean-up punch at the plate, Owner Tom Yawkey, on the recommendation of Manager Joe Cronin and General Manager Eddie Collins, loosened his purse strings and purchased Jimmy Foxx from the Philadelphia Athletics.

Voiced Protest

Almost before the glamour of the sale had subsided in the newspapers, Dahlgren, who had played 149 games at first base the season before under Cronin, made a lengthy and quite vociferous protest from his California home. He claimed unfair treatment, on the grounds that he should be given at least one more chance to prove his major league prospects in a Red Sox uniform.

The Sox management frowned on Dahlgren's blast, but said nothing. A short time later they optioned him to their International League farm at Syracuse.

At Syracuse, Dahlgren had a great season. He batted among the leaders and topped all first basemen in fielding. His was an outstanding record in the Class AA circuit.

Meanwhile, however, Foxx was breaking down fences for the Red Sox. Despite the fact that the 1936 Boston club turned out to be one of the biggest "flops" in big league history, slugging Jimmy maintained his high standard of play. It is not difficult to imagine where the Sox would have finished without Foxx's power. And being one of the game's most durable athletes, the former Philadelphia ace has unquestionably clinched the initial bag on the Sox for several years—or as long as the remainder of his active playing career.

Under these circumstances, Boston had no use for Dahlgren. However, wishing to reward the young man for his sensational year in the International League, they recalled him late last season and gave him another brief taste of American League competition. Also, they so arranged his salary that he lost little by doing another stretch in the minors.

Became a Holdout

Apparently Dahlgren failed to recognize this gesture with appreciation, and when Eddie Collins sent him a contract about two weeks ago, Babe immediately joined the holdout ranks. The player made no secret of his desire to be traded away from Boston. It is felt he has nursed that attitude ever since January, 1936. The Red Sox tried to keep him in the American League by trading him to the St. Louis Browns. They offered him to Cleveland, without results. As a matter of fact, the only club interested in Babe was the Yankees, and they wanted him for their Newark farm.

Those familiar with the case are inclined to suspect that the young man was just a little bit overconfident of his own ability. True, he played commendable ball for Syracuse, but on his two trials with the Red Sox he showed practically nothing to warrant his retention in the majors. First basemen should hit, but Babe didn't and official averages prove it. In 1935 his mark was .263. Last season, in 16 games, he hit .281. And many persons will probably be surprised to learn that in 1935, Dahlgren's name was at the bottom of the list among first basemen's fielding averages.

Babe Dahlgren may yet make the big league grade. He is a clean-living youngster, endowed with a magnetic personality. The Red Sox might have retained him at Syracuse had he shown a favorable attitude toward the Boston management. However, his limited playing ability did not figure in the immediate future of the Sox, and it was useless to quibble over salary any longer.

♪ ♪ ♪

A letter from Outfielder Frank McGowan reached the office of the Boston Bees yesterday. Frank, the Buffalo veteran, has been working out in the baseball cage at Yale University and reports favorably on his condition. He will leave for St Petersburg with the first squad of Bees next Tuesday, probably boarding the train at New Haven.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, it has been definitely determined that the Bees' party will roll out of the South Station at 4 o'clock on Tuesday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jim Turner's signed contract arrived at the Beehive yesterday, according to Secretary John Quinn, who is in charge of affairs in the absence of his dad. Turner, a right-handed pitcher, won 18 games at Indianapolis last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Collins left last night for Philadelphia, where he will visit his old friend and Red Sox coach, Bing Miller.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 9, Boston 3.
McGill 16, Dartmouth 1.
Princeton 5, Boston C. 3.
Springfield 1, Bay Path 0.

Dress Rehearsal for Harvard Sextet

By a Staff Photographer — **Scene at Boston Garden, Where Crimson Beat B. U., 9 to 3**

Left to Right—George Hoar, B. U. Right Defense; Louie Carr, Harvard Right Wing; Goalie Bob Colburn of B. U.; Albie Woodworth, B. U. Left Wing, and Austy Harding, Harvard Left Wing

English List Reduced to Two In U. S. Squash

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Only two English players were left as threats in the tenth annual national women's squash racquets singles championship when the tournament moved into its quarterfinal round.

Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., the defending champion, ranked No. 1, led the American seeded women out of the third round when she defeated Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe of London, 15—9, 15—12, 16—13. Cecelia Bowes of Cynwyd, Penna., seeded second, eliminated another British player, when she won, 15—2, 15—3, 15—8, from Mrs. Toby Barrett.

Miss Page and Miss Bowes were joined by Elizabeth Pearson of Chestnut Hill, Penna., who turned in a minor upset in defeating Betty Cooke, the fourth-seeded English woman, 12—15, 15—9, 15—12, 15—6.

Mrs. Ian Mckechnie, runnerup in the recent British national championship, and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke had some difficulty keeping England in the tournament. Mrs. Mckechnie downed Eleonora Sears of Boston, 15—10, 15—10, 15—12, while Miss Milbanke dropped one game before defeating Margaret Bostwick of Bronxville, N. Y., 15—11, 15—13, 7—15, 15—4.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., the third ranking American, defeated Charlotte Darling of Chestnut Hill, 15—7, 15—9, 17—16.

Barbara Williams of Cedarhurst, L. I., went to five games to turn back Eileen Beresford of Short Hills, N. J., 15—11, 16—17, 14—18, 15—8, 15—7.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dr. Clarence Spears, ousted at Wisconsin, signed as head coach and athletic director at University of Toledo.

Three Years Ago

Craig Wood won $2000 Galveston open golf tournament with 290.

Jean Bauer Drops Out When Beaten By Miss Berg, 6-4

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Patty Berg, favorite from Minneapolis, eliminated Jean Bauer of Providence, from the annual women's golf tournament yesterday with the loss of only three holes. Patty won 6 and 4.

With Kathryn Hemphill, the Carolina champion, a victim of the first round, Patty found Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., the next obstacle between her and another silver loving cup. Miss Miley advanced to a semi-final meeting with the Minnesota school girl today by eliminating Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, 4 and 3.

In the other bracket, Audrey Phipps of Palm Beach defeated Mrs. Freeda Nolan of Newcastle, Penna., 8 and 7, and Helen Detweiler of Washington eliminated Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 3 and 2, the closest match of the day.

Hiss Bauer played better golf than two weeks ago when she bowed to Miss Berg 10 and 9 in the final of the Miami Biltmore tournament at Coral Gables, but she still was no match for her rival.

Jean three putted to lose the first and Patty won the next three with one-putt greens. Miss Bauer lost the fifth straight when her tee shot went into the woods, but took the next when Patty's drive was out of bounds. Patty laid a stymie to even the eighth, but dropped the next one when she chipped past the green and missed a putt.

Miss Berg took the twelfth when Jean lost her ball in the bank of a water hazard and took five. Miss Bauer kept the match going with a birdie four on the 13th, where Patty three putted, but yielded the deciding hole to a birdie after topping her second shot and chipping short of the elevated green.

Miss Phipps, who eliminated Miss Hemphill, was one under women's par in defeating Mrs. Nolan and bettered Miss Berg's score for 11 holes by two strokes. She halved only three holes and lost none.

Miss Miley, who is expected to give Miss Berg her toughest competition of the meet to date, was five over par in defeating Miss Traung, but came through in the pinches.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	21	8	9	119	81	50
Springfield	15	9	10	85	85	39
Providence	14	7	17	89	105	35
New Haven	10	6	19	79	100	26

Western Division

Syracuse	20	5	13	126	99	45
Pittsburgh	15	3	17	91	95	33
Cleveland	8	8	18	68	92	24

Result Feb. 17

Syracuse 2, Providence 2 (Overtime Tie)

Nels Stewart Scores 271st Hockey Goal

By the Canadian Press

Nels Stewart rarely wastes energy on anything that won't produce goals, but the big fellow spared enough for a wide smile today. They have just hung up his name in big letters as the all-time scoring champion of the National Hockey League.

When the 34-year-old New York Americans veteran laced a shot past Wilf Cude of Montreal Canadiens last night he scored his 271st goal in 12 years of major league competition.

It is a mark that will stand until Aurel Joliat of Canadiens scores nine more goals or Howie Morenz' broken leg mends enough for him to score one. The Canadien center had built up a total of 270 before he was injured. Joliat has 262 to his credit.

The record served to draw attention to the remarkable career of Stewart, the laziest looking player in the N. H. L. and one of its most effective workmen. He has been consistently good since he broke in with Montreal Maroons in 1925 and scored 26 goals for them in his first season.

He led the league in both goals and scoring points that season, the only time he has been able to set the pace. His best year was in 1929-30, the season of the wave of high scoring, when he piled up 39 goals and 16 assists. He has never scored less than the 14 goals he got last season.

Besides Stewart, Joliat and Morenz only two other players have hit the 200-goal mark in the N. H. L. Bill Cook piled up 229 in 11 seasons and Babe Dye, now a referee, got 202 in nine seasons.

Of course, Stewart's records only cover goals scored in the National League which was formed in 1917. Old Joe Malone, the Quebec ace, piled up a total of 324 in the N. H. L., the National Hockey Association and the Canadian Hockey Association.

During his career with three major clubs, Montreal Maroons, Boston Bruins and Americans, Stewart has also been credited with 142 assists for a total of 413 scoring points. The following table indicates Stewart's record:

Year	Team	G	A	Pts
1926	Maroons	34	8	42
1927	Maroons	17	4	21
1928	Maroons	27	7	34
1929	Maroons	21	8	29
1930	Maroons	39	16	55
1931	Maroons	25	14	39
1932	Maroons	22	11	33
1933	Boston	18	18	36
1934	Boston	21	17	38
1935	Boston	21	18	39
1936	Americans	14	15	29
1937	Americans'	12	6	18
Totals		271	142	413

McGill Wins One-Sided Game Over Dartmouth

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	9	0	80	14	18
Harvard	6	0	40	16	12
Toronto	5	4	46	30	10
Montreal	5	4	32	30	10
Queen's	4	5	34	38	8
Yale	2	5	13	43	4
Dartmouth	1	7	18	55	2
Princeton	0	7	12	49	0

Result Feb. 17

McGill 16, Dartmouth 1.

Smothering Dartmouth's hockey team under a barrage of 16 goals to 1 in an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game at Montreal last night, the McGill University six rolled up the highest score this season in the Three-I loop.

Prior to last night, Harvard held the high-point scoring honor with 14 goals. These were scored against Dartmouth at Hanover.

The McGill team now has compiled a point total of 80 goals in its nine games played for an average of one point less than nine goals a game.

World Ice Hockey Tourney

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP) — Canada, England and Hungary won opening-round victories yesterday in the world amateur ice hockey championship tournament. The Kimberley club, representing Canada, trampled France, 12-0. England defeated Germany 6-0 and Hungary downed Roumania 4-1. Eleven nations are competing for the title.

Parke Breaks Own Swim Mark

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18 (AP)—Edward L. Parke, captain of the Lawrenceville School swimming team, yesterday bettered the recognized United States prep school record for the 100-yard breaststroke. Parke was clocked in 1m. .07s. flat, breaking his own mark of 1m. .07.6s.

Gallagher Seems Logical Man To Coach Husky Nine

With Northeastern's basketball and football coaching problems for 1938 taken care of by the appointment of Jimmy Dunn yesterday, there remain two coaching vacancies to be filled. These are the positions of a freshman football coach and a varsity baseball coach.

No mention has been made as to whom will take over these duties which Al McCoy so ably filled during his term. However, it does seem safe to predict that Ed Gallagher, now coach of the Huskies' hockey team, will be given consideration for the baseball job a year from this spring.

Gallagher has had plenty of experience as a ball player. He played on the Northeastern nine in 1931-32-33-34. During the summer of 1932 he played in the Cape Cod League and during 1933 went to the Pine Tree State League in Maine.

While at Northeastern, he pitched and played center field. While with the amateur leagues he held down the garden post.

In 1934 he turned to the semi-pro ranks and joined the Provincial League in Canada with headquarters at Sorel, Quebec. He has played with this group for the past three years as regular center fielder. Gallagher says that he expects to play with the league again this year.

With this background and the fact that he is already a part of the Northeastern teaching and coaching staff, it would seem a "natural" to have him take over the baseball reins in the spring of 1938.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's varsity hockey team is favored to go into a top tie in the New England Intercollegiate League by winning from Bowdoin at the Arena tomorrow night. The Gallagher-coached Huskies now have won three out of four league contests, and a victory over Bowdoin will put them in a tie with Boston College. Thus the holiday night Garden meeting of the Huskies and the Eagles will decide the championship of the new loop.

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The Husky-Eagle game will be the first contest of the doubleheader scheduled for Monday night. The Boston Olympics and the Windsor Maple Leafs, champions of Nova Scotia last season, and at present in the thick of the Provincial playoffs, will meet in the second game. The team that will represent the Windsor skaters for their two-game series with the Olympics will be a speedy outfit. Their first meeting is scheduled for Saturday night. They will have nine forwards, three defense men and three goalies to throw into the fray.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Huskies' varsity basketball team meets the strong Rhode Island State five Saturday night in Johnson Memorial Gymnasium. The freshman team of Northeastern, with 11 straight victories to their credit, will tackle the yearling Rams.

Track Briefs

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — The field of five for the Buermeyer 500 at the New York A. C. indoor track and field meet in Madison Square Garden Saturday night has been completed with the entry of Richard Gill of Boston College.

The red-headed New England 440-yard champion will run against two Buermeyer winners, Eddie O'Brien, winner last year, and John Hoffstetters, 1935 winner, and holder of the world indoor 500-yard mark of 57.8s., Al Fitch of the Los Angeles A. C., anchor man of the 1936 Olympic 1600-meter relay team, and the sensational Jim Herbert, unbeaten in the Columbus 500, Prout 600, Millrose 600 and Hollis 600.

Oscar Sutermesiter, who, although six years out of college, vaulted into the 14-foot class for the first time in his career last Saturday, will compete in the New York A. C. pole vault against Sueo Ohe, the Japanese star; Earle Meadows, Olympic champion, and six others.

Three Canadian Olympians will compete in the A. A. U. championships in the Garden Feb. 27. They are Larry O'Conner, sixth-place hurdle winner at Berlin; Sammy Richardson, the present American indoor broad jump titleholder, and Albert Conway, Olympic 800-meter runner. Another Canadian, Arthur Clarke, who placed third to Cunningham and Venzke at Boston last Saturday, also will run.

Hub Events

Tonight

Auto Racing—Finals for the national midget auto racing championship, Garden.
Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

Saturday

College Basketball—Columbia at Harvard.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Canadiens vs. Bruins, Garden.

Coming

Skating—North American figure skating championships at Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

Lions Sign Elvin Sayre

DETROIT, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Detroit Lions, members of the National Professional Football League, announced yesterday the signing of Elvin Sayre, co-captain and center of the University of Illinois gridiron team last fall.

Whitehead in Havana

HAVANA, Feb. 18 (AP) — Burgess Whitehead, New York Giants second baseman, arrived yesterday by steamer from Miami, Fla. He was the second of the Giants players to reach Havana. Dick Bartell, shortstop, came in Tuesday.

Miami vs. Marblehead

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Coach Ed Parnell of Miami Edison High School announced today a 10-game 1937 football schedule which included an intersectional game with Marblehead, Mass., to be played there Dec. 4.

College Swimming Result

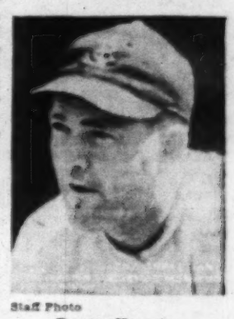
Yale 44, Army 31.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

On Their Way

With the departure of the vanguard of the New York Giants for their spring training camp at Havana, it is getting pretty close to the time when all of the major-league baseball squads will be warming up for the season of 1937. Soon reports will be appearing in the newspapers telling how this or that veteran is responding to another year's workout as well as singing the praises of one or two of the new recruits who promise to become another Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth or Christy Mathewson. The grate has already been dumped in the stove league, which, by the way, has not seemed to be quite as active during the past winter as in some years past, and the baseball fan, than whom there is no more enthusiastic follower of sport, will busy himself with actual performances rather than ponder over what has or may take place.



Staff Photo

Rogers Hornsby

How Will the Teams Finish?

Despite the fact that not a single player has lifted a bat or thrown a ball in any of the major-league spring training camps, the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America have been asked to submit their prophecies as to how the eight clubs will finish in the two leagues. And to make the forecasting more interesting, the sponsors of the poll have offered a prize of $25 to the writer who comes nearest to predicting the order in which they will finish. That is one prize which will go to someone who is blessed with good fortune fully as much as with ability to pick a baseball nine before it has even lined up for its first game. True, there is last year's showing to take as a starting point; but that is generally of little avail due to winter trades, etc. As there were much fewer trades this year than last, picking the right teams for the right places should show a higher percentage of success than was the case in 1936.

The National League

Taking the National League as the senior organization first and the best prediction this writer can think of is St. Louis, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. This is quite different from the standing at the end of 1936. St. Louis and New York have changed places, and Pittsburgh and Chicago, and Boston and Cincinnati have done the same. Brooklyn and Philadelphia hold their 1936 places. We expect to see the Cardinals quite a bit stronger this year, with the Giants no stronger. Chicago, which tied for second with St. Louis last year, does not promise to be as strong in 1937, while Pittsburgh should be some better than last year. Even though these teams do not finish in the order given above, they should certainly make up the first division. The Boston Bees give promise of increased strength, which should put them ahead of Cincinnati, while Brooklyn and Philadelphia show little to warrant changing their 1936 places.

The American League

Taking the American League, the writer favors the following order: New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago and Philadelphia. That the battle for the first three places will be between the Yankees, Tigers and Indians seems most logical. The Yankees should be as strong as last year, when they won the pennant by a margin of 19½ games, while Detroit should be stronger with the return of Greenberg and Cochrane, and the trade which Cleveland effected with the Browns should put the Indians up with the leaders. Sentiment may enter into it to a certain extent, but it is my opinion that the Boston Red Sox should profit from their 1936 experience and move up into the first division, at the expense of Washington. Dropping the Chicago White Sox to seventh place from fourth is quite a drastic move; but with Rogers Hornsby having a freer hand this year and the benefit of the trade with Cleveland, the Browns should do better than in 1936, while Connie Mack is credited with admitting that it is 1938 he is looking forward to, rather than 1937.

Cornell Track Men Praised By Coach Moakley

Coach Jack Moakley of Cornell believes he has in the makings one of the best balanced track and field dual meet teams of recent years. Moakley, on the occasion of his visit to Boston last week for the B. A. A. games, was outspoken in praise of his track team and felt that Cornell's chances in the annual quadrangular meet, which will be held among Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth at the Boston Garden on Saturday, Feb. 27, would depend upon the development of his field event men within the next fortnight.

Cornell's track men in the quadrangular meet will be headed by two former intercollegiate champions, Herbert Cornell, present intercollegiate 3000-meter outdoor champion, and Hamilton Hucker, 1935 low hurdles champion and present national champion in that event.

For sprinters in the quadrangular meet Moakley will depend upon a Lawrence (Mass.) young man, James Pender, former St. Johns Prep School star who as a freshman last year finished neck and neck with Yale's outstanding freshman sprinter, Nick Kerr, in the quadrangular meet. Pender also will participate in the broad jump and will lead off the mile relay. Walter Tatum, varsity veteran and member of the mile relay team, will be Pender's partner in the sprints.

Cornell has named three hurdlers for the 45-yard event, only two of whom will start, and these will be selected from William G. Rossiter, varsity football end last fall, Eric Schwartz, a sophomore who was outstanding as a hurdler at Moses Brown School in Providence, and Charles Y. Neff, a senior who has been a most dependable high hurdler. Neff and Schwartz may be Moakley's selections with Rossiter named for the one-mile relay.

Cornell has the winner of the Quadrangular mile a year ago in John A. Meaden Jr. who will face a fast field this year in the event with Alec Northrop of Harvard, Ben Holderness of Yale and a Cornell teammate, Howard Welch, his main competitors. Welch ran fourth in the intercollegiate two-mile last year, but Moakley has changed him into a miler this winter, leaving Bill Bassett of West Newton to team up with the intercollegiate champion, Herb Cornell of Brooklyn, in the two-mile event.

Bassett a year ago ran second to Wilbur Woodland of Yale in the Quadrangular meet with Henry Marcy of Harvard third and Cornell fourth. The Quadrangular two-mile race this year appears from this distance to be one of the outstanding events of the indoor season.

Cornell will be represented by two good relays in both the one- and two-mile events. Moakley is not certain as to his relay make-ups, but it is likely that he will run Meaden in the two-mile instead of the one-mile as he has been running this winter.

Harvard Elects Kendall

William E. Kendall of Sydney, Australia, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman swimming team. Kendall is the fastest free-style swimmer in the British empire. He holds the Australian and British empire records for the 100-meter freestyle swim, and was a member of the Australian Olympic team last summer.

Curling Matches In Final Rounds

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Final rounds in the Allen and Mitchell Medal competitions and the Country Club Cup consolation event will be contested today. Three rinks remain in the Allen contest and four rinks will take the ice in the Mitchell tourney at the Utica Curling Club.

Foster's Utica quartet defeated the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., in the Allen, 16 to 8, and will face Caledonia Curling Club of New York, which drew a bye, in the semi-finals. Schenectady defeated St. Andrews Gold Club of New York, 13 to 10, in the first round of the Allen and then eliminated Saranac Lake, which had drawn a bye, in the semi-finals, 15 to 11.

Utica No. 1 rink scored a 17-to-8 verdict over Country Club No. 2 entry in the Mitchell, while Utica No. 2 rink was running up a 23-to-4 triumph over Saranac Lake No. 1 in a pair of first-round Mitchell encounters. Utica No. 1 went into the semi-finals of the competition with a 12-to-5 conquest of St. Andrews, which had drawn a bye. In the other second-round match, Caledonia fell before Schenectady No. 2, another first-round bye, by a 20-to-8 score.

Other first-round results saw the Country Club No. 1 beat a favored Schenectady No. 1 rink, 25 to 5, while Saranac Lake No. 2 lost out to Caledonia, 13 to 12.

Midget Car Racers In Finals Tonight

With the banked corners widened and a fast board track, the standout midget automobile racers of the country will match daring and open throttles in the national indoor championship finals for the Jimmy Gagney Cup tonight at the Boston Garden.

As the championship now stands, it looks like a three-cornered race among Bill Schindler, of New York and winner of the last feature race in the Garden, Wild Bill Holmes of Astoria, L. I., and Frankie Beeder of St. Louis.

Several of the aces who are out of the running have been granted permission to battle for the purses tonight. Beeder, although in third place, stands a great chance to overhaul Schindler, the corner artist, since he remained in Boston to rebuild his car. Frankie, who has won three out of five features going into the finals, had trouble with the banked board track and finished fifth in the last big race here.

Playoff Necessary In Billiard Tournament

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The U. S. amateur pocket billiard championship tournament wound up in a triple tie last night when Arthur Cranfield, Syracuse schoolboy, upset the defending champion, Lewis Brooks of Philadelphia, 125 to 83, in 25 innings.

His victory left Cranfield, Brooks and Ed Rogers, former U. S. champion from Long Island, tied with five victories and two defeats each in the tournament, necessitating a three-game playoff.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey 4, Atlantic City 2.

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NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast
When Shopping Between 34th and 60th Sts. Remember SUSAN PALMER'S NEW DINING LOUNGE 108 East 58th St.
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Near 35th Street
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A la carte Closed Sundays

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No Liquor. Reasonable. Closed Sundays

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115 WEST 72D STREET
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Luncheon 50c. Dinner 60c-75c
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Good Food
Invitingly Served at
101 WEST 85TH ST.
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CLOSED SUNDAYS
Reasonable Prices

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Special Sunday Dinner, 5 to 8, $1.
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in ERIK CHARELL'S
WHITE HORSE INN
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CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave
New York City
Evs. 8:30—55c to $3.85
Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20 Sat.—55c to $2.75

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in FRANZ LEHAR'S New Operetta
FREDERIKA
Staged and Directed by HASSARD SHORT
IMPERIAL Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30
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Evs.: Bal. $1-$3; Mezz. $2.50 and $3; Orch. $3.50

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Business and Industry

Wall Street Distrusts Restriction on Inflow of Foreign Funds

Commerce and Finance

British Banker Has a Confident View of Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Informed opinion that the present upward movement of trade has still far to go and that and undue speculation associated with it can now be curbed successfully without damage to legitimate business, is held by no less an authority than Mr. Reginald McKenna, one of Britain's most distinguished economists.

Presiding at this year's annual general meeting of the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "big-five" banking institutions, Mr. McKenna said he took "a confident view of the future." He also said "the expansion of world trade has already proceeded further than seemed likely a year ago, and promises to go further still if peace is maintained." Mr. McKenna stated that with wise handling of the monetary system "we need not fear a return of the stringency to which our business life was formally subjected."

Regarding the danger of inflationary speculation necessarily inherent in any period of improving trade such as the present, Mr. McKenna expressed the view that the banks are now able to prevent mischief arising.

Rise in Bank Rate

"When we were on the gold standard," he said, "the recognized check to boom conditions, whatever their cause, was a rise in the bank rate and a contraction of credit. Boom conditions weakened the exchange value of sterling, and the statutory duty to maintain gold parity forced the Bank of England to adopt restrictive measures. The remedy certainly achieved its object, but at the same time it seldom failed to do much more than the occasion required. It fell with like effect on all trade and industry and on all markets, whether speculative or not, and by forcing down prices far more quickly than costs tended to produce a condition of business stagnation. Such procedure was unavoidable when we were living under the obligations of the gold standard, but is it necessarily the right procedure now that we are free from them?

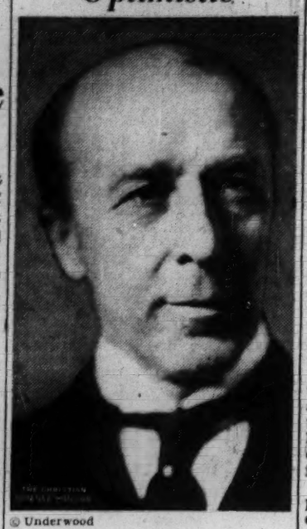
"In answering this question two general considerations are reassuring. First, there is much wider perception of the dangers which may arise, and much better understanding of their nature than have existed hitherto. Harsh experience has driven home its lessons.

"And secondly, we have now a highly co-ordinated monetary system. The few great commercial banks work in harmony with the central bank, and all, in matters affecting trade and industry as a whole, act under such general directions as the Treasury may find it advisable to give. We are no longer subjected to the blind force of gold movements; we have an instrument of immense power working as occasion requires under a single direction. With these things in our favor it ought not to be beyond the wit of man to find the appropriate safeguard against each danger as it arises, without forting our industry back once more into stagnation.

Remedy Seen with Banks

"Consider first the risk of excessive speculation. I do not wish to be dogmatic on the subject, but it seems to me that the remedy lies with the banks. They have the power, acting together on an agreed basis, to place a curb upon speculation by directly restricting the quantity of credit used for that purpose. Genuine business would not be affected; there would still be cheap money and abundance of credit for legitimate trade, but there would be no easy money for the mere speculator. I repeat, there are no sufficient indications at present of dangerous speculation, but should this appear a powerful remedy could be provided by the concerted and direct action of the banks without recourse to high rates and indiscriminate restriction of credit. The country ought not to be required to submit to general stagnation as a cure for the activity of speculators."

Optimistic



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Reginald McKenna
Distinguished British Economist

Stocking of Goods Seen in Inventory Gain by Big Units

NEW YORK (AP)—Evidence that some corporations have expended inventories fanned debate in business circles today on the role such stocking of goods has been playing on the industrial stage.

An urge to accumulate coal, steel and other raw materials, as well as semi-finished and finished products, was attributed chiefly to a rising price trend and possibility of more industrial tie-ups in the unionization campaign.

But authorities were divided in the importance they attached to available data on expanding inventories. Some insisted there has been little more than the usual stocking of supplies in a period of expanding business.

A Wall Street brokerage house pointed to the inventory positions of 14 large and medium-sized corporations, tabulated from annual reports, as evidence that "the stocking up process has been carried on, in some instances, with a vengeance."

The composite inventory for the group disclosed a sizable gain over the total for the end of 1935 as well as the close of 1929.

Among companies in the tabulation reporting the largest increases were American Can, Continental Can, Liggett & Myers Tobacco and Owens Illinois Glass.

Of paramount interest was the force of forward buying in steel, buoyed by the largest demand since 1929, with many mills operating at or near capacity.

Contrary to contentions of those who see inventory accumulation as a big source of steel buying, the American Metal Market, a trade publication, said:

"Many steel buyers have been aiming to accumulate stocks, but their consumption has run so heavy that little stocking has really occurred and no chance is seen for much stocking in the future."

Comprehensive inventory data is not available and business observers have had to take cues from individual companies and trade reports.

Plan to Check Big Inflow of Foreign Funds Nearly Ready

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Informed officials said last night that the administration has almost finished the blueprints for a dam to check heavy inflows of foreign capital.

Although additional studies must be made, they said details of a tentative proposal involving taxes to discourage the influx were discussed at a conference between President Roosevelt and government fiscal leaders.

Possible effects of the proposal on domestic prices and credit were thoroughly explored, it was said.

One official explained that the administration did not want taxes which would precipitate a sudden, wholesale withdrawal of foreign capital, but he said imposts probably could be devised which would not do this.

Because much foreign money is invested in securities, a hurried outward movement might cause a downspin in stock and other prices. A visit to President Roosevelt yesterday by Fred I. Kent, chairman of the New York stock exchange advisory council, was considered significant in this connection.

Fear of Foreign Money Inflow Viewed as Tempest in Teapot

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is much interest and no little concern in the Street over the revival of Washington talk about "hot money." The term, distasteful to the Street, refers, of course, to foreign ownership of domestic bank deposits, securities, etc., which presumably could embarrass the nation at any moment by their withdrawal. President Roosevelt, Secretary Morgenthau and Chairman Eccles have set their heads to worrying about it again, and the Street fears they will tell Congress to slap some kind of a tax-and-sleuth law on the movement of foreign bonds into this country, and then make Wall Street responsible for its enforcement.

Nearly everybody here thinks the whole thing is a teapot tempest. About 15 months ago, when the raising of reserve requirements was first coming into general discussion, S. Parker Gilbert, Morgan banking partner, in his open letter opposing such a raise, warned that large foreign funds carried a menace of withdrawal which would be enhanced by reduction in member bank excess reserves. But with this important exception, very few financial people have taken this view. Last summer Senator Vandenberg of Michigan wrote an open letter to Secretary Morgenthau, asking if the present volume of foreign funds in this market was not a menace. Secretary Morgenthau, in his reply, strove to reassure the Senator. But the President seems to have thought better of it. He told a press conference last December that something would have to be done. The Street generally remarked that nothing could, would, or needed to be done. No more was heard of the matter until this month. All signs now point to continued heavy foreign buying here, and gold is flooding into the inactive Gold Fund, which, on Feb. 13, held $165,000,000, the current influx being at the rate of about $1,200,000,000 a year, or the largest yet, if it were to continue for a full year.

Problem Not Pressing

Street opinion considers the problem not pressing for several reasons. First of course is the breakdown of the figures on foreign money here to date. The over-all total usually taken, around $7,500,000,000, looks impressive, even compared with our present monetary gold stock ($11,396,000,000 on Feb. 13). But out of this total only about one fifth consists of really short-term money, i. e. bank deposits, holdings of Treasury bills, acceptances, ect. Against this we have approximately $2,100,000,000 of gold which we could let go before a single dollar was deducted from member bank reserves (i. e. $1,800,000,000 in the Stabilization Fund, $165,000,000 in the Inactive Gold Fund and $141,000,000 "balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.")

Another $3-4,000,000,000 may be in American securities. Here the fear is that foreign selling might upset our markets. In July, 1914, when war broke out in Europe, the story goes that a broker received from Amsterdam an order to sell 100,000 shares of U. S. Steel near the close of the market. Wiring back for a price, he was told to sell at the market. Going over to the Steel post, he asked the specialist how much he had on the "buy" side of the book. "Oh, four or five thousand," said the specialist; "how many do you have to sell?" "One hundred thousand shares." "Let's tear them up," said one broker to the other, and they solemnly destroyed their slips. The market was closed from mid-July to mid-November and did not recover its July levels until April 1915.

May Be Base for Foreign Loan

Fear of a repetition of 1914 may, Wall Street thinks, be in the Washington thought, but it is not shared in Wall Street. This, it is felt, is not 1914. Despite heavy recent European investments, our markets are by no means so heavily dependent on European investors as 23 years ago. Moreover European governments have powers over their nationals' securities which they did not presume to exercise in 1914. The probability is suggested that in case of hostilities European governments would immediately requisition their subjects' foreign holdings, as Germany and Italy have done. Then, instead of sacrifice sales, these might be turned over to a syndicate as collateral for a huge loan, proceeds to be spent here.

Tightness in the American money market could not be produced by European conditions as in 1914. At that time even the Federal Reserve system had not been set up, and as Dr. Randolph Burgess has put it in his "Reserve Banks and the Money Market," "Before the establishment of the Reserve system, bank deposits rested directly on the country's gold stock and both bank deposits and prices felt the impact of changes in the gold stock." Today we have a host of devices, including the Thomas Amendment (greenbacks), the Gold Exchange Act (Stabilization Fund) as well as the Federal Reserve note, to ease the shock. So the Street thinks anyway.

The crux of the problem is not "How much foreign money is here?" but "How fast might it go out and what would be the results?" At present the foreign money in New York can be divided into "refuge money," here on account of European political fears, and "investment money" here because of American business hopes. The refuge money would go out gradually if European political conditions improved, the investment money if American business conditions deteriorated.

Conjecture on Money Flow

But just how this money might go is a river of thought which ends briefly in the barren sand of conjecture. For example, it is not even certain that a European war would fetch European funds home as it did so precipitately in 1914. The preliminaries might be a scramble for dollars instead of the headlong 1914 flight which sent sterling for a short time up to $7 per pound and dollars correspondingly down to about 3d. 6s. Purchase of dollars is a form of hoarding for Europeans, which might be aggravated by war scare.

In the Street's opinion any cure which the Administration might undertake would be worse than the alleged problem. Three seem to be proposed—revival of the capital gains tax on foreign stock market profits; increase in the present withholding tax on dividends and interest; and a transfer tax.

The tax on capital gains of foreigners was stricken from the law last year by the Administration without any Wall Street prompting because it could not be collected. It is an income tax, and the United States cannot reach the income total of a Frenchman in Paris. If he doesn't report to the United States Treasury, he can hardly be extradited. And he can trade in American securities in so many devious ways and so many obscure places that there is no catching him any more than scaring him.

In its place a 10 per cent tax on dividends and 15 per cent on interest to foreigners was imposed. Before Columbia Carbon Company sends out its dividend checks to brokers it sends out slips on which the latter are required to state that the beneficiaries of the dividends are not foreigners. If they are, the company withholds 10 per cent, sends it to the Treasury. Many, but not all, companies do this.

Tax on Capital Gains

It might be possible to impose a flat tax on foreigners' capital gains, to be deducted by the broker as follows. Mr. Pickwick brings in 100 Steel to sell at 105. The broker says "What did you pay for it?" Mr. P.: "I paid 60 for it in September, 1936." Broker: "Let's see your buying confirmation." Mr. P: "I lost it." Broker: "I don't want your business." Mr. P: "To tell the truth, I paid 40 for it, and here is the proof." Broker: "O. K., at 105 for Steel you make $6500, and the flat tax on that capital gain is 15 per cent, or $975, which we shall have to withhold and send to the Treasury." Mr. P: "Not so fast, I believe I can get around that somewhere. Good day." Whether he can or not the Treasury presumably can figure out, and the Street's opinion of the Treasury's new tax expert, Mr. Magill, is rather high. On the other hand Wall Street feels that every bit of tax-evading or tax-collecting red tape added to what you've got makes a little bit more.

The difficulty with raising the tax on dividends and interest to foreigners is that (a) foreigners are not buying here solely for dividends but also for capital appreciation, and (b) a reciprocal treaty was signed with Canada in December which bars this for Canadians, and this gives a loophole through which a good lawyer can probably get a lot of foreign money.

The difficulty with the transfer tax is partly the danger of retaliation, partly the danger of red tape and tax evasion. American securities, also, can be traded in London.

Some people in Wall Street profess to think that Washington concern over foreign investments is a grooming of the foreign investor as scapegoat for the next market break. They recall that last fall at Augusta Chairman Landis tried to tell the bankers that private business will be responsible for market disturbances and Dr. Lionel Edie passed the buck back to the Securities and Exchange Commission. They also cite figures to show that foreigners' investments are comparatively stable. The argument is a free-for-all.

Crude Oil Output Reaches New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Another new high record for crude oil production was made last week when output averaged 3,286,050 barrels daily, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Production was 65,300 barrels daily more than the average of 3,220,750 in the preceding week, the previous high record.

Increases of 23,550 and of 22,900 barrels, respectively, in the daily average outputs of Texas and Oklahoma were the important changes. Production was 217,450 barrels more than the calculation of 3,068,600 daily by the Bureau of Mines for February

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week were 72,585,000 barrels, compared to 70,535,000 at the end of the preceding week.

Gasoline stocks at refineries increased 2,664,000 barrels to 46,809,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit," and in pipe lines were up 422,000 to 19,731,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks were down 36,000 barrels to 7,045,000.

Chicago Recovers Grain Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After having lost to Minneapolis in 1935 the position which it held for many decades as the grain capital of the world, Chicago last year again took the lead.

It has been disclosed in statistics from 15 of the chief markets of the United States that American farmers in 1936 marketed 685,551,000 bushels of the five principal grains—wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley. Of this total Chicago handled 19 per cent, or 128,918,000 bushels; Minneapolis, 17 per cent, or 119,423,000 bushels; Kansas City for 12½ per cent, or 85,741,000; and the twelve other markets, 49½ per cent, or 351,496,000.

Minneapolis accounted for 22 per cent of the nation's shipments of 565,836,000 bushels in 1935. Chicago handled 15 per cent and Kansas City 13.

Rise in Exports Of Canadian Wheat

OTTAWA (CP)—Total exports of Canadian wheat from Aug. 1 to Feb. 12 amounted to 128,577,648 bushels against 109,544,807 in the corresponding period the previous crop year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Overseas exports were 96,893,411 bushels against 79,728,343 and exports to the United States for consumption and milling in bond 31,684,237 against 29,816,464.

$5,064,737,000 Stock Listings Nearly Double Those of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1936 securities with estimated gross proceeds of $5,064,737,000 became fully effective under the Securities Act of 1933, compared with $2,677,693,000 in 1935, according to a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The portion of the proceeds intended for use by the nation's corporations for working capital and plant equipment was about five times as great, the report said.

Big Gain in New Money

"While refunding," said the report, "of outstanding obligations was in 1936, as in the preceding year, the main use to be made by the registrants of the funds derived from the registered securities, there was a very important increase in the moneys intended for additional working capital and purchase of plant and equipment, $725,000,000 in 1936, against $152,000,000 in 1935."

The accompanying table by the SEC shows the types of securities registered in 1935 and 1936, and the purposes for which net proceeds from securities to be offered for sale by the issuers were to be spent:

	1936 *Amount	1936 P.C.	1935 *Amount	1935 P.C.
Effectives	$5,064,737	100.0	$2,677,693	100.0
Bonds, etc.	1,330,907	65.8	1,910,253	71.3
Stocks	1,520,910	30.0	372,517	21.4
Other	213,320	4.2	194,921	7.3
Net proceeds	3,397,087	100.0	2,230,980	100.0
For payment of debt and stk retire't	2,806,955	70.2	1,802,409	80.8
For working capital, etc	724,802	18.2	151,877	6.8
Oth. purposes	465,310	11.6	276,694	12.4

*In thousands of dollars.

In arriving at net proceeds deductions from gross proceeds included securities registered for account of others, those reserved for conversion, for options and for subsequent issuance, etc., amounted to $909,579,804 in 1936.

Common Stock Financing Up

There remained $4,155,157,196 gross amount of securities intended to be offered for sale by issuers in 1936, and in arriving at net proceeds there were further deductions of $129,486,421 for selling and distributing expenses, commissions and discounts to underwriters, etc., and other selling and distributing expenses of $28,603,965, thus giving the net proceeds of $3,997,066,626.

Registrations of common stocks last year amounted to $1,094,228,000, including $263,567,000 of securities which were registered against the convertibility of other securities. After deducting this total there remained $830,661,000 of common stock issues available for sale; or more than three times the $258,697,000 available in 1935. Preferred stock issues in 1936 aggregated $426,682,112.

American Radiator Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitory Corporation in a preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31 placed consolidated net income at $7,379,204, equal to 70 cents a share on the common stock, against $2,798,869, or 24 cents a share in 1935. With 32 subsidiary companies the company has 40 manufacturing plants in the United States and Canada. Headquarters are in New York.

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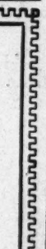

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LIBERTY MUTUAL'S
Twenty-Fifth Annual Report
TO POLICYHOLDERS

DURING 1936, Premiums Written increased 22 per cent, Assets increased 27 per cent, Dividends of 20 per cent of premiums were earned and returned to policyholders, and Surplus increased 22 per cent.

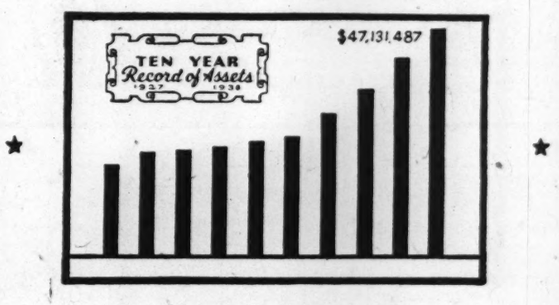
Net Premium writings were $33,647,897 in 1936, an increase of $6,135,493. Assets increased $9,996,922 and totaled $47,131,487 on December 31, 1936.

Dividends returned to policyholders in 1936 totaled $5,764,816 and $52,699,983 since organization in 1912.

After providing for all reserves, Surplus increased to $7,039,965.

The co-operation of its steadily growing number of policyholders has enabled the Company to make its accident prevention work increasingly effective Savings through loss prevention and low operating expenses have made possible the return of large savings to policyholders and the security of the Company's strong financial position.

S. BRUCE BLACK, President



Financial Statement
DECEMBER 31, 1936

Assets

INVESTMENTS:	
United States Government Securities	$16,823,350.00
State and Municipal Bonds	1,273,277.30
Public Utility, Railroad and other Bonds	15,366,584.11
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	840,155.00
Other Stocks	3,507,316.00
Land for Home Office and Building under Construction	408,535.31
Other Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans	159,696.88
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$38,438,894.60
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	4,892,653.62
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net)—None over 90 days due	3,557,108.70
Interest accrued	242,830.27
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$47,131,487.19

Liabilities

RESERVES FOR:	
Insurance Losses; this is a fund to meet payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$24,152,483.00
Premiums not earned on date of statement	8,314,723.00
Dividends payable; on policies which expired during 1936	691,012.83
Taxes accrued, payable in 1937	528,541.02
Expenses accrued and sundry accounts payable	754,962.83
Reserve for Dividends on unexpired policies	2,900,000.00
Reserve for Investment fluctuations and other Contingencies	2,750,000.00
General Surplus (Includes Guaranty Fund of $200,000.00)	7,039,964.51
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$47,131,487.19

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued above on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1936, market quotations.

Securities carried at $3,424,622.74 and $165,000.00 of Cash in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Home Office: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
Offices in principal cities from coast to coast

LIBERTY MUTUAL—*writes Workmen's Compensation, Automobile and all other forms of Liability Insurance; also Burglary Insurance and Fidelity Bonds. All forms of Fire Insurance are written by the*
UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 2,100,000
Previous day 2,578,090
1937 vol. to date 37,537,106
1936 vol. to date 112,800,513

Market Develops Strong Tone, Led By Rails, Metals

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The stock market ambled forward at a steady gait today.

Virtually all groups participated in the rise except utilities, which were somewhat hesitant.

Steels assumed a more prominent place among gainers as the afternoon session proceeded. Other divisions out in front were rails, specialties, alcohols and metals.

Fractions to a point or more higher were Evans Products, Byron Jackson, National Distillers, Schenley, Distillers Corp., Seagrams, Missouri Pacific preferred, Western Pacific preferred, Southern Pacific, U. S. Smelting, Kennecott, International Nickel, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Standard Oil of New Jersey and American Can.

United States Rubber preferred, a high-stepper in the previous session, was again to the fore. Alleghany preferred was bid up briskly.

Showing little energy were American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, General Electric and du Pont.

Interest in alcohol issues, was stipulated, brokers said, by intimations of federal officials that peak output of whisky is near.

Junior rails won further ground in today's bond market as various low yield corporate issues sagged.

In the latter group some losses ran from major fractions to a point, suggesting investment sentiment was still confused on the question of future money rates. On the other hand, U. S. Governments held to fairly even line in spite of a few minor dips. Some of the lower coupon Treasurys edged up a little.

While certain of the rails were skipped over in the buying movement fairly broad improvement in values was registered in early trading. As was the case yesterday, demand was motivated by a modest upswing in the general run of carrier shares. Trading opinion was that both liens and equities were being helped by the currently favorable trend of carloadings.

Fractionally higher prices were paid for loans of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Rock Island, Great Northern, M-K-T, Frisco and Southern Railway.

Bethlehem Steel 4½s gave up a point, and ¼ to ½ point was chipped away from North American 5s, and Pacific Gas 3¾s Industrial convertibles were mixed.

South Americans helped to brighten the foreign list with a substantial number of gains running from fractions to 1¼ points. Italian and Japanese loans also worked ahead.

American Can Net Off Slightly in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—American Can Co. reported for 1936 net income of $17,226,845 after all charges, including employees' annual fund, equal to $5.80 a common share. This compared with $17,310,303, or $5.83 a share in 1935.

The company stated in its report that no provision was made or believed to be required for federal undistributed profits taxes.

Current assets totaled $58,834,954 and current liabilities $18,852,790. This compared with current assets of $61,582,226 and current liabilities of $17,850,556 a year ago.

The report disclosed that expenditures for new construction in the year amounted to $5,284,859.

Total gross sales for the period were $184,702,113, of which approximately $12,000,000 represented sales of beer cans, a new product for the company, which was said to hold promise of continued gain.

Bank Clearings Drop 1.2 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the 5-day week ended Feb. 17 totaled $5,578,656,000, a decrease of 1.2 per cent from clearings of $5,647,394,000 in the full week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities rose 29.4 per cent over the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $3,428,949,000 or 6.2 per cent below $3,654,583,000 last year. The total of $2,149,707,000 at outside centers was 7.9 per cent ahead.

Many cities showed increases over the 1936 comparative, including Atlanta, 38.7 per cent; New Orleans 34.9; Richmond, 25.7, and St. Louis 20.2.

Clearings at Chicago amounted to $324,000,000, a gain of 6.0 per cent over $305,700,000 last year.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Price fluctuations were mixed in the late dealings in the Stock Exchange. Long-term, gilt-edged securities continued in large supply at lower prices and the investment group also declined.

Paris—The closing tone of the Bourse was firm with banking shares in better demand. Royal Dutch lost 15 francs on the day. Bank of France stock closed up 80 francs.

Liverpool—In a quiet cotton market, futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower, trade calling and local buying absorbing early Bombay selling. Dust storms in the American Southwestern belt was construed bullish.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Net income for 1936 of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company was reported at $3,362,360, equal to $4.78 a share on 521,900 shares of common. This compares with $1,793,338, or $8 a share on 207,300 common shares in 1935. The company, which manufactures temperature control apparatus for heating systems, has headquarters in Minneapolis and plants in Minneapolis and Wabash, Ind.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	79	78¾	78¾	
18½	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	20	19	18½	19	+ ½
28½	25¼	Adams-Mill (2)	4	25½	25¼	25¼	Feb 17
36	32⅝	Addresso-Mul (1)	4	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	7	76	75¾	76	— ¼
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Allegh Corp	663	5⅜	4⅝	5¼	+ ¼
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	7	56½	58	58	Feb 17
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	29	58¼	57	57¼	— ¼
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	1	58	58	58	— ⅞
51	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	35	52⅛	48	50½	+3⅛
41½	36½	Allegh 8ti (1.65e)	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	3	235	233¼	233¼	—1¾
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (.50g)	4	28⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
19½	16½	Allied Stores (.20g)	43	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
84¼	81	Allied St pf (5)	4	82¾	82½	82¾	— ⅛
83½	73¾	Allis Chalm (1⅝a)	24	74⅛	72½	72¾	—2
29¾	20½	Alpha Cem (1)	6	28½	27½	28½	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	5	6¾	6½	6½	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb 15
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	5	110	109	110	+ ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	1	92	92	92	— ½
41⅜	37½	Am Bank N (1.40e)	7	38½	37½	37½	Feb 17
79	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	9	80¾	80	80¾	+1¾
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	30	109½	108¾	109	+ ½
174	166	Am Can pf (7)	2	165	165	165	—1
71	56	Am Car & Fd	9	66⅞	66½	66¾	— ¼
104½	93⅓	Am Car & Fd pf	2	100	100	100	
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	10	86	86	86	
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	130	130	130	Feb 16
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	— 1⅝
23	13⅝	Am Colortype	5	21½	21½	21¾	— ⅜
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	5	28½	27½	27½	+ ¼
38⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	5	30⅞	30	30⅛	— ¾
13⅛	8⅛	Am Encaustic Tlf	14	12	11¾	11¾	— ½
17	12	Am Europ'n Sec	1	15⅜	15¾	15¾	—1
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	131	13½	12¾	12¾	
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	3	54½	54½	54½	
58⅞	58½	Am & For Pr $7 pf	4	65¼	65	65	— ¼
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	33	35½	35	35	
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	2	20½	20¾	20½	
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	+1¼
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	50¼	50	50¼	
4¼	2½	Am Ice	17	4⅝	4	4	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	4	26½	25½	26½	— ½
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	7	16¼	16	16	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	18	56½	55½	55½	— ¾
125	114	Am Loco pf	4	121	120¼	121	+ ½
25½	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¾g)	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
65¾	50½	Am Metal	76	66½	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	*1	125	125	125	+2½
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Feb 17
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	66	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
87½	77½	Am P & L pf (6)	1	79	79	79	
72½	64½	Am P & L (5)	2	65⅞	65½	65½	— ¼
29¼	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	44	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
38¾	33½	Am Roll M (1.20)	95	37	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	3	34	34	34	— ½
28	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	12	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	*52	89¼	88¼	89	+ ⅝
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Feb 16
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	6	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	2	65	65	65	+ ½
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	15	67	65¾	65¾	—1
26⅛	25	Am Stores (2)	4	26⅜	26	26⅜	Feb 17
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	6	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	— ½
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	1	141⅞	141	141	Feb 13
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	24	24	24	
187	178½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	44	178⅜	176½	176½	—2½
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	6	94¾	94¾	94¾	
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	96	95½	96	
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	148¾	148¾	148¾	Feb 16
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	34	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	*28	26	25⅝	25⅝	—5 16
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	— ¼
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	12	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	12	76⅞	76⅛	76¾	+ ⅝
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	6⅜	Am Zinc	279	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	Feb 17
63½	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	37	65	64	64	+1
58¼	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	288	59	57¾	59	+1⅝
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	3	91½	91	91	Feb 17
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	8	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
37½	30½	Andes Copper	9	34	33⅜	34	+ ¼
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	12	46	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	4	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	280	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	95½	94⅞	95½	+1
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	7	100¾	100	100	Feb 16
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	21	69	68	68½	+2⅛
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	9	16½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	6	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	Feb 17
56½	50¾	Asso. Invest (2a)	9	57⅛	56½	57½	+1
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	38	75¾	74½	74½	— ½
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	2	103⅜	101½	101½	Feb 17
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	27	50⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb 17
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Feb 17
35⅝	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	29	35¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	Feb 17
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
51⅞	51¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 17
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	2	85	85	85	+1½
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	16	16	16	Feb 17
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	4	33	33	33	+ ½
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	40	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	38	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	30	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	115⅞	115	115	Feb 17
130	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	16	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
26⅞	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	251	27¼	26½	27	+ ⅜
40	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	20	40¾	40	40	+ ⅞
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	Feb 17
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	25	37⅜	36¾	37¼	+ ½
32	25¾	Barker Bros	6	29⅞	28½	29	+ ½
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	41	33¼	32⅛	32½	— ½
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	19	18⅞	19	— ½
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	Feb 16
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108	108	108	+2
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	4	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
85⅞	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 4
30½	25	Bendix Avia (½g)	15	28	28	28	
23¾	21⅝	Benef Loan (.45g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58⅜	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
91⅜	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	73	89	87¼	88⅛	+1¾
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	+1
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Feb 17
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	4	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	16	27⅛	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
45½	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	4	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	7	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅝
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	14	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
83¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	6	82⅜	82½	82⅜	+ ⅞
10⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	5	10¾	10½	10½	
4½	3½	Botany Con Mills	5	3½	3½	3½	
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	92	20⅜	19⅜	19⅞	+ ¼
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	8	57⅛	56½	56⅞	— ⅛
53½	41	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅝
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	45½	45	45	+ ¼
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	49	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
38½	34½	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	2	36½	36	36½	+2
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	16	48¼	46¼	47⅞	+1⅝
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	101¼	101½	100½	—1
52⅜	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	8	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	*1	49	49	49	+ ¼
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	4	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ¼
25½	20	Bucyrus Erie	23	23½	23	23½	+ ¾
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	33	13⅜	13	13	
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	85	85	85	— ½
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	47	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
45¼	34¼	Bullard Co (1⅜e)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	12	61½	60¼	60¼	— ¾
35⅜	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	9	34⅜	34⅜	34½	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	Bush Term	2	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	4	35½	34⅛	35¾	Feb 17
17⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	46	17	16¾	16¾	
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	25	34⅝	34	34	
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	70	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
33	27¾	Byers A M	10	29⅞	28¾	29¾	+ ¾
30½	26	Byron Jackson (¼g)	45	31	28¾	30⅜	+1⅞
		—C—					
48¼	42⅜	Cal Pack (⅞a)	2	44½	44	44½	+ ½
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	165	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
20¼	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	145	19	18¼	18½	+ ¼
37⅞	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	3	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
37½	32½	Canada Dry	27	30	29	29	—1
17⅞	14½	Canadian Pacific	76	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
61½	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59	59	59	+ ½
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	6	169	167	169	Feb 17
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	12	99⅞	98¾	98¾	— ¼
34¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½e)	91	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
111	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	111⅛	110⅜	111⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	36½	Celotex Corp	12	47¼	46¼	47¼	+1¾
39¼	34¼	Cen Agu As (1½a)	4	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅜	Central Foundry	27	11¼	11	11	
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	10	41¼	40	41	Feb 17
24¾	17½	Cent Viol Sug	1	18	18	18	— ½
11½	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 17
75⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	34	72¼	70¾	71⅞	+1⅞
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	33	21⅞	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
52¾	35½	Champ P & P (¾g)	2	46½	46	46	—1
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	22	66⅛	65½	66⅛	+1⅜
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Chi & East Ill	31	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Chi & East Ill pf	25	13⅜	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	Chi & North Western	113	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N West pf	23	19¼	19	19½	+1¼
3⅛	2⅜	Chi Great Western	63	3½	3¼	3¼	
17	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	37	17¼	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
32	30⅜	Chi Mail Or (1⅛a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb 17
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	122	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	142	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
33	13	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	66	66	66	Feb 17
23⅜	21¼	Chi RI&P	122	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
7¾	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	67	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
9⅛	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% pf	55	10	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
27½	14½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
22⅛	20⅜	Chi Cot Oil	11	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
15⅜	12⅛	Childs Co	5	14⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
135¼	110⅜	Chrysler (1⅛g)	132	132	130⅜	132	+1⅜
21	18⅞	City I&F (2)	28	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	9	City Stores	3	9¾	9½	9½	
38½	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	10	35½	35	35	—1¼
40⅜	35	Clev Gr Brns (2½e)	8	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
98⅞	78	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	2	95	94¾	94¾	Feb 17
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	4	135	135	134½	Feb 16

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57⅜	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57½	Feb 17
21⅝	19½	Col-Palm-P (½)	156	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+1⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Feb 17
62¾	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	5	59¾	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	7	50	49¼	49¼	— ¾
20⅞	17⅞	Colum G&E (.40e)	174	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	
108	100⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅝
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	92	92	92	Feb 17
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	7	37½	37	37½	Feb 17
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	.1	45⅞	45¾	45⅝	Feb 17
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	119⅜	119	119⅜	Feb 15
69¼	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	27	65½	64⅞	64⅝	— ⅜
114	109	Com Cr pf (6¼)	1	108	108	108	—1
80¼	72¼	Com Inv Tr (4a)	19	75	73¾	74	+ ½
120	111	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	2	112½	112½	112½	+1½
21¼	18½	Com Solvents (.60a)	66	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Com & South	95	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	7	64¾	63½	63½	— ½
19⅛	13⅜	Conde Nast	2	17½	17½	17½	
43	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	22	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	Feb 17
18⅛	15⅜	Con Cigar	14	16⅜	15¼	16	+ ⅝
10	8½	Con Coal	11	9	8½	8¾	— ⅜
49⅞	43⅜	Con Edison (⅝g)	76	44½	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
108	105¼	Con Edison pf (5)	9	106	105¼	106	+ ½
5¾	4⅞	Con Film	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
18⅜	16⅝	Con Film pf	2	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
12⅜	9¼	Con Laundries	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
17½	15⅞	Con Oil (½g)	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅜	7¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	20	1⅛	1	1	
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	9	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ½
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	9	34½	33¾	34¼	+1¼
5¼	⅝	Cont Baking B	40	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
109¾	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	209½	109	109	— ¾
69½	59¾	Cont Can (3)	23	62⅜	62⅛	62½	+ ⅛
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	2	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	42¼	41⅝	41¾	+ ¼
37⅞	29¾	Cont Motor	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
45⅜	42¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	28	45	44⅝	44¾	— ⅛
32⅜	26⅜	Cont Stl (¼g)	9	31¾	31	31	Feb 17
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	19	68¾	67⅝	68	
171½	167	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	166¾	166¾	166¾	— ¾
8⅜	6	Coty Inc	31	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	5	53½	53¼	53½	— ⅛
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	
37	35¼	Cream Wheat (½g)	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	10	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅛
100⅞	74¼	Crown C&S (2)	*2	94	93	93	— ½
56½	54⅞	Cn C&S pf ww (2¼)	3	55	54½	54¾	—1
47¼	44¾	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	3	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Rise, Led by Rail Liens — Curb Issues Show Strength •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. J. Utility's 1936 Earnings Show Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and its subsidiaries for 1936, according to the annual report, amounted to $2.68 a share on the common stock, compared with $2.53 in 1935. Gross operating revenues totaled $122,843,047, an increase of $3,616,619. The balance available for dividends and surplus of $24,612,933 exceeded that of the previous year by $839,423.

Stockholders were informed by Thomas N. McCarter, president, that all branches of the company's business improved. Gas sales were 3.48 per cent higher and transportation patronage advanced about 5 per cent, he added.

The volume of electric power sold by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, a subsidiary, in 1936 amounted to 2,050,134,907 kilowatt-hours, the largest ever recorded, and represented a gain of 12.7 per cent over 1935.

Taxes, Mr. McCarter said, reached the highest level in the system's history, amounting to $20,983,304. "This is equivalent to 16.1 per cent of gross earnings of subsidiary companies, and 34 per cent of combined net earnings before deduction for taxes," he added.

The corporation reported a net gain of 14,065 meters in use during the year. Electric customers totaled 972,450. Gas meters in service increased 5916, to 820,795 on Dec. 31, last. A reduction in electric rates of $1,503,000 annually was announced by the corporation in December.

$60,000,000 Issue For Improvements Is Asked in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Governor Herbert H. Lehman today asked the Legislature to provide a $60,000,000 bond issue for permanent public improvements and to submit the question to the voters this fall. He stressed that the state's construction program would have to be enlarged in many directions, and that care of the state's wards was increasing. Provisions for adequate care of the wards should be made now, he said, if serious overcrowding was to be avoided.

The program of parkways and bridges must also be enlarged, the Governor said, and conditions in schools and colleges improved. Debt service would decrease during the next few years, he continued, and upward of $42,000,000 of bonds would be retired in the next year. Placing unemployment relief on the pay-as-you-go basis would not increase the debt service, he stressed.

Voicing hope that the Legislature would approve his recommendation, the Governor added that if for any reason it was not prepared to do so, it undoubtedly would be necessary for the law-makers to authorize a further bond issue for relief.

France to Use Gold In Foreign Payments

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today passed, by a vote of 385 to 195, a bill providing that all France's international payments be made in gold, if the original obligation so stipulated, or if "it would have been properly so stipulated" before promulgation of the franc devaluation act last September.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hlds of Record
Monarch Mch & T	15c	..	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Initial				
Chesa & Ohio Ry 4% non-cum pref A	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 8
Accumulated				
Crucible Steel Ry 4% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 31	Mar 16
Green Mt. Pw Co 8%	$1.50	..	Mar 1	Feb. 18
Swan-Finch Oil Corp Co 7% pf	$2.62½	..	Mar. 16	Mar 2
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar 15
Increased				
Lone Star Cement	75c	..	Mar 30	Mar 11
Interim				
Paraffine Cos Inc	$1	..	Mar 27.	Mar 10
Irregular				
Sullard Co.	25c	..	Mar 31	Mar 1
Penn Salt Mfg Co	$1.25	..	Mar 15	Feb. 27
Regular				
Am News N Y	50c	BM	Mar 15	Mar 5
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 15
Bk of Nova Scotia	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Boston El Rail	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Chesapeake & Corp	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Dompo Shoe Mach	25c	Q	Mar 15	Mar 5
Federal Motor Truck Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Gen Paint Corp	$2.67 conv pf	67c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 23
Goodrich (B. F.) Co cum pf new	$1.25	..	Mar 31	Mar 26
Liggett & Myers Tob Co pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Magma Copper	50c	..	Mar 15	Feb. 27
Monarch Machine and Tool	25c	Q	Mar 1	Feb.20
Natl Container Cp	25c	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Nevada-California Electric Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Mar 30
Paraffine Co's Inc. 4% pf	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc	37½c	Q	Mar 15	Feb. 26
Sontag Chain Sts Co. Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Standard Oil of Ky	25c	Q	Mar 15	Feb. 27
Sup Portland Cement Co. $3.30 Class A	27½c	M	Mar 1	Feb. 23
Tacony-Palmyra Br.	50c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 15
Texas Utilities Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Twin Disc Clutch Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 19
Woodall Indus	25c	Q	Mar 15	Mar 1

Water Bonds

(Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc)

	Rate	M'ty	Bid	Asked
Ala Wat Serv	5	1957	100	102
Amer WW & E	5	1957	101½	103
Birmingham Wat	5½	1954	103	
Calif Wat Serv	4	1961	101	102½
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	99½	
do	4½	1958	95½	97½
Davenport Wat	5	1961	104½	
East St. L. Water*	5	1942	100	102
do†	5	1940	104	
Greenwich W G*	5	1952	102	103½
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	100	102
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	90	92
do	5½	1951	91	92
New York Wat S	5	1951	99½	100¼
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	100¾	102¼
Ore.-Wash Wat S	5	1957	94	98
So. Pitts Wat	5	1955	103	
Scr Spr Bk W Serv*	5	1957	102	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79	82
Terre Haute	6	1949	103	
do	5	1956	101	
Union Wat S	5½	1951	102½	104½
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	103	105
West Va Water	4	1961	99½	101
West N Y Wat	5	1951	99¾	
do	5½	1950	102	104
Wichita Water	6	1949	103¼	

*Series a, †Series b.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 4¼s '47-52	119.26	119.20	119.26
9 3¼s '43-45	108.12	108.11	108.12
11 4s '44-54	114.10	114.10	114.10
10 3⅜s '40-43 June	107.3	107.3	107.3
55 3⅜s '43-47	109.3	109	109.3
8 3¼s '41	107.23	107.23	107.23
2 3¼s '44-46	108.12	108.12	108.12
5 3¼s '46-49	107.31	107.31	107.31
51 3s '51-55	106.19	106.18	106.18
25 2¾s '55-60	104.19	104.17	104.19
2 2¾s '45-47	105.10	105.10	105.10
250 2¾s '47-51	104	104	104
23 2¾s '51-54	103.8	103.7	103.8
13 2¾s '56-59	102.7	103.5	103.7
131 2½s '49-53	101.15	101.13	101.15
Federal Farm Mortgage			
25 3s '47	105.4	105.4	105.4
52 3s '49	105.5	105.4	105.5
Home Owners Loan			
7 3s A '52	104.23	104.21	104.23
1 2¾s '49	102.21	102.21	102.21
10 2¼s '42-44	102.17	102.17	102.17
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	105	105	105
13 Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100⅝	100¾
48 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	69	68	69
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¾	100½	100¾
46 Am & For P 5s 2030	84½	84	84
9 Am Ice 6s '53	93¼	93½	93½
27 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	108¾	108½	108½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	111¼	111¼	111¼
11 Am T&T 3¾s '56	100¼	100	100¼
7 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	109	109	109
51 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100	100⅜
9 Am WW&E 6s '75	110	109¾	109¾
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
9 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99⅞	99⅞
22 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98½	98½
3 Arm 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
26 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	109	108¾	109
18 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅜	111⅜	111¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '32	103⅞	103½	103⅞
11 ACL clt 4s '52	96¼	95¾	96¼
7 A C Line 4½s '64	96½	96	96
10 A C Line 5s '65	106	106	106
5 All & Dan 2d 4s '48	51¾	51¾	51¾
6 B&O rfg 4s '95	103	102½	102½
11 B&O 4½s '96	94	93½	93¾
16 B&O 5s '96 F	92½	91¾	92½
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	92½	92	92
38 B&O cvt 4½s '60	79¼	79	79¼
5 B&O 4s '48	91½	90¾	91½
4 B&O & PLE&WV '41	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
17 BQ 4s S W '50	106	105⅝	105⅝
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
13 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126	125¾	125¾
29 Beth Stl 4½s '60	104¼	104	104¼
12 Beth Stl 5½s '60	97¾	97	97¼
35 Boston & Me 5s '67	88½	88	88½
6 Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	84½	84½	84½
18 Boston & Me 5s '55	90½	90	90
52 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	34	32⅞	33½
11 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	102¾	102	102¼
25 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	101⅞	100¾	101⅝
7 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91⅜	91⅜	91½
5 Bur C R&Ne 5s '34	30	29¾	30
2 Bush Term 5s '55	68¼	68⅛	68¼
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68	68	68
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
7 Can Sou 5s '52	115½	115⅜	115½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	111¾	111¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111¾	111½	111½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
1 Can Pac 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
23 Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	103¾	103⅞
29 Can Pac 4s perp	96½	96	96¼
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	106¼	106	106
16 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	39	39	39
50 Cen of Ga 5½s '59 C	21	20⅞	20⅞
44 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	36	34¾	34¾
4 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	33	33	33
3 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73½	73½	73½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	102½	102½	102½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107½	107⅝
1 Cen P Thru SL 4s '54	107½	107½	107½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	93½	93½	93½
12 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85½	85	85
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	124	124	124
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	95½	95½	95½
3 Chesap Corp 5s '47	150	149	150
3 C&O 3½s '96.D	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
15 C&Ohio con 5s '39	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
2 C&O gen 4½s '92	120	120	120
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	112	112
199 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	44¾	44	44½
51 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	44¼	43½	44¼
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	121	121	121
89 Chic Gt West 4s '59	49½	49	49⅛
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	24¾	24½	24½
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	41	41	41
25 Chi I & L 6s '68	24½	24¼	24¾
5 Chi I & L 4s '47	39	39	39
3 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	105	105	105
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	63½	63½	63½
218 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	34½	33¾	33¾
706 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12¼	11⅞	12⅛
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	38	37¾	38
2 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	53	52½	53
2 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	55	53¾	55
10 Chi & NW gm 4½s '87	52	52	52
168 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	24½	24	24¼
62 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	36	35½	36
39 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	36	35½	36
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	50	50	50
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	47½	47½	47½
20 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	24½	23¾	23¾
56 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	22	21¾	22
320 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	15½	14	15
98 C R I & P 4s '88	42¼	41¾	42
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	24¾	24½	24¾
137 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ctf	21½	21	21½
3 C T Hte & SE rf 5s '60	99¾	99½	99½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
37 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102	102	102
15 Cin U Trm 3½s '71 gtd	105½	105	105
1 CCC & StL 5s '63 D	103½	103½	103½
7 CCC & StL 4½s '77	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	103	103	103
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	103	103	103
1 Clev Un Trm 5½s '72	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Clev 2Un Term 5s '73	106½	106¼	106½
2 Clev Un Trm 4½s '77 C	104	104	104
12 Col & So 4½s '60	73⅞	73½	73½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103½
6 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	106	105¾	106
3 Coml Credit 3½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	105	105
10 Con Coal Del 5s '60	65½	64½	64⅝
10 Con Edis 3½s '46	105½	104⅞	105⅛
32 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103½	103½
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Con Oil 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
11 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	102⅝	103
3 Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104¼	104½
1 Container 5s '43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	101	100⅞	100⅞
4 Crown Cork 4s '50	106½	106½	106½
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	64	64	64
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	58¼	58	58
5 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Del & Hud 5½s '37	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94¾	93½	94⅜
21 Del G&E 5s '51 sta	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 D&RG 4½s '36	35	35	35
120 D&RG 4s '36	36¼	35½	35¾
24 D&RG West 5s '55	23	22	22¼
54 D&RF W 5s '55 asd	22	20½	21½
38 D&RG West 5s '78	31¾	30⅞	31¾
Gen Paint Corp $2.67 conv pf	67c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 23
Goodrich (B. F.) Co cum pf new	$1.25	..	Mar 31	Mar 26
Liggett & Myers Tob Co pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Magma Copper	50c	..	Mar 15	Feb. 27
Monarch Machine and Tool	25c	Q	Mar 1	Feb.20
Natl Container Cp	25c	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Nevada-California Electric Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Mar 30
Paraffine Co's Inc. 4% pf	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc	37½c	Q	Mar 15	Feb. 26
Sontag Chain Sts Co. Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Standard Oil of Ky	25c	Q	Mar 15	Feb. 27
Sup Portland Cement Co. $3.30 Class A	27½c	M	Mar 1	Feb. 23
Tacony-Palmyra Br.	50c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 15
Texas Utilities Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 1	Feb. 20
Twin Disc Clutch Co	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 19
Woodall Indus	25c	Q	Mar 15	Mar 1

Water Bonds

(Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc)

	Rate	M'ty	Bid	Asked
Ala Wat Serv	5	1957	100	102
Amer WW & E	5	1957	101½	103
Birmingham Wat	5½	1954	103	
Calif Wat Serv	4	1961	101	102½
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	99½	
do	4½	1958	95½	97½
Davenport Wat	5	1961	104½	
East St. L. Water*	5	1942	100	102
do†	5	1940	104	
Greenwich W G*	5	1952	102	103½
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	100	102
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	90	92
do	5½	1951	91	92
New York Wat S	5	1951	99½	100¼
Ohio Wat Ser	5	1958	100¾	102¼
Ore.-Wash Wat S	5	1957	94	98
So. Pitts Wat	5	1955	103	
Scr Spr Bk W Serv*	5	1957	102	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79	82
Terre Haute	6	1949	103	
do	5	1956	101	
Union Wat S	5½	1951	102½	104½
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	103	105
West Va Water	4	1961	99½	101
West N Y Wat	5	1951	99¾	
do	5½	1950	102	104
Wichita Water	6	1949	103¼	

*Series a, †Series b.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
48 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	88½	88½
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	74½	74⅜	74⅜
17 Int T&T deb 5s '55	80⅜	80	80
41 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4	3⅞	4
1 Jones & La El 4½s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	65	65	65
9 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	62	62	62
6 K C South 5s '50	96	97¾	98
21 K C South 3s '50	90½	90½	90½
3 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Kresge Found 4s '45	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	66	66	66
13 Lac Gas 5½s '53	68½	68	68½
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	103½	102½	103½
3 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37⅜	37½	37½
1 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	37¾	37¾	a37¾
14 Leh Val N Y 4½s '40	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	84	84	84
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	75	74½	75
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	69¾	69¾	69¾
5 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	106½	106	106
2 Leh ValTerm 5s '41	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
10 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	130½	130½	130½
5 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	98½	98⅜	98⅜
7 Lou&N 5s 2003B	108⅛	108	108
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	106½	106½	106½
6 Louis & N 4s '40	107	107	107
53 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	95½	94½	95½
1 Maine Cen 4s '49	104	104	104
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	84½	84½	84¼
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90	53	52	53
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	49	49	49
4 Marion St Shov 6s '47	99¾	99¼	99¾
3 Market St Ry 7 '40	102½	102½	102½
4 Mead Corp 6s '45A	108½	106½	108½
1 MilEllRy&L 5½s '51 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Mill El Ry&L 5s'71	104	104	104
22 MilSpartaA&NW 4s'47	44¾	44	44½
16 M&StL 4s'49	6¾	6½	6¾
8 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	28¾	27¾	28
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	26¾	26	26
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	93½	93½	93½
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	37	36⅞	37
28 MSP&SSM con 4s'38	34¾	34	34
37 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	87½	87¼	87¾
64 M-K-Tex adj 5s'67	79½	78	79½
9 M-K-T 4½s '78	78½	78	78½
8 M-K-Tex xt 4s'90	93	92	92
3 M-K-Tex ctf 5s'62 B	75	75	75
134 Mo Pac 3½s'45	18	17	17⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	47	47	47
2 Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct	44½	44½	44½
133 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	47	46¾	46¾
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Mo Pac 5s'78 C	47¼	46⅞	47⅛
233 Mo Pac gtm 4s'75	22¾	21½	22½
28 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	47	46½	47
7 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	45	45	45
65 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	47	46¾	47
5 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ctf	44¾	44¼	44¾
18 Mob & O 4½s'77	39	38½	39
1 Mob & O 2d 6s'49	54	54	54
15 Mob & O 5s'38	39¼	38½	38⅞
6 Monongah Ry 4s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	108½	108½	108½
10 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	96¾	96½	96¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	95¾	95	95
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	93½	93½	93½
5 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6 NashCha&StL 4s '78	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
1 NaRyMex 4½s'57asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
32 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	104⅞	105½
7 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	119	119	119
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	105⅞	106
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	100⅜	100½	100⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	97½	97½	97½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	84½	84¼	84¼
2 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	53¼	53¼	53¼
32 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	56	55⅞	56
537 NYC cvt 6s '44	113⅛	112¾	113⅜
28 NYC rf 5s '2013	101	100½	100¾
11 NYC 4½s 2013A	101	100½	100¾
6 NYC con 4s '98	101⅜	101	101
5 NYC 3¾s '46	103½	103½	103½
43 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94⅝	94	94
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
4 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	100	100
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 NY ChGStL 4½s '78	94⅞	94½	94⅞
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	102	102	102
3 NY Chi & StL 4s '46	103	103	103
7 NY Edis 3½s '65	102¼	102⅛	102¼
11 NY Gas El Lt 5s '66	102⅝	102	102¼
5 NY G El H&P 4½s '58	114	114	114
3 NY G'wd L 5s '46	100½	100½	100½
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 NY LE&WD&E 5s '43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
33 NY NH&H cvt 6s '48	58½	58	58
13 NY NH&H 4½s'67	54	53	54
8 NY NH&H 4s '55	47	47	47
3 NY NH&H 4s '56	47	46½	47
67 NY NH&H 4s '57	37¼	35½	37¼
1 NY NH&H 2½s '67	6	6	6
15 NY NH&H 3½s '54	44½	43¾	44½
17 NY NH&H 3½s'56	44½	43¾	44½
1 NY NH&H Con 4s '54	40	40	40
3 NY NH&H Con 4s '56	40	40	40
1 NY NH&Con4s Jul '55	41	41	41
110 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	32	30½	30⅞
12 NY O & W gen 4s '55	37½	36	36
2 NY Ry 6s '58 sta	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 NY Steam 5s '56	107	107	107
3 NY S&W gen 5s '40	58	58	58
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	108	107⅞	107⅞
128 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	22	21½	22
10 Niagara Fa P 3½s '66	104½	104	104½
21 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	28½	28	28½
6 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	30½	30	30½
12 Norf & Wn Ry 6s '96	114½	114½	114½
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105¼	105	105
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
12 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	106¾	106¾	106¾
28 No Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¼	111¾
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047C	108	108	108
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Nor States Pw 6s '41	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 Nor States Pw 5s '41	102¾	102¾	102¾
19 Nor States Pw 5s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	28	28½	29
24 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104	104½
2 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7

• Financial and Industrial •

Utility Charges Annual Report Of TVA Unfair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent annual Tennessee Valley Authority report is charged with inconsistency, exaggeration and unfairness in a 60-page discussion of the report by the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation signed by Wendell L. Willkie, head of the corporation. The company is a holding company for several southeastern operating power companies.

The Commonwealth & Southern is directly affected by the TVA and the report marks the first complete analysis of the statements and policies of the Authority by the corporation. At present court action in which several of the company's subsidiaries are participants are pending to determine the constitutionality of the TVA.

Tries to Impress Congress

"The Tennessee Valley Authority through its annual report," Mr. Willkie writes on the analysis, "seeks to impress Congress with the magnificence of its accomplishments, to the end that there may be no let-up in the flow of public funds which, for over three and one-half years, has flowed into the hands of the directors to expend with almost uncontrolled discretion."

Mr. Willkie declared that current low values placed on the senior securities of the southern utilities, contrasted with those obtaining for like securities of northern utilities, in view of the threat of competition in the Tennessee Valley, are attributed directly to TVA.

Continuing, Mr. Willkie said that Commonwealth & Southern and its operating companies carefully studied the 377-page annual report of the TVA and found "that in the interest of fairness to the private-owned utilities in the Southeast, some of the statements and implications require explanation and, in some cases, refutation."

He said that when TVA was created in May, 1933, it had placed under its control the Muscle Shoals development, which represented an investment of $125,000,000 by the Federal Government. Since then it has received $150,000,000 in additional appropriations, "and the consummation of the already planned program, according to the recent estimate of the directors of the Authority, will eventually cost the taxpayers $500,000,000."

Area "Already Well Served"

Mr. Willkie continues: "Anyone familiar with the Tennessee Valley might well question the necessity of developing navigation facilities in an area whose transportation needs are already adequately served by hard-surfaced roads and railroads."

Stating that grave doubts have arisen in the last several months as to the constitutionality of the Government going into a business in direct competition with an industry which pays approximately $300,000,000 annually in taxes for the support of the Government, Mr. Willkie says:

"The obvious intent by repeating in the TVA report and elsewhere the statement that the 'power development' is incidental in the TVA operation is, by reiteration, to create the impression that such is the fact. Thus, decisions of the courts have caused a modification of declarations, although the actual power program as carried on by the TVA has been subject to no diminution."

Continuing, Mr. Willkie's statement holds that the TVA is a sectional experiment which is costing the Federal taxpayers in all parts of the country hundreds of millions of dollars. He adds that it is claimed that great benefits are resulting to the common good from this experiment, and comments: "Few of these are measurable in dollars and cents."

Financial Briefs

The SEC reports 1936 transactions on the New York Curb of 158,089,726 shares, with sales value of $2,054,761,905, compared with 84,718,794 shares in 1935, with sales value of $1,205,287,316. Including bonds, 1936 sales value was $2,773,493,265, against $2,137,838,088 in 1935.

About eight years have elapsed since the Government reduced the size of its paper money, but more than 48,000,000 of the old bills still circulate. Treasury officials, testifying before a House appropriations subcommittee, said about $230,761,000 of the old money is knocking about in odd parts of the world. "The bills were largely used in Cuba and Central America, and they were largely used in Europe after the war," one official said.

Predictions founded on improvement in Puerto Rico's basic sugar industry that our Caribbean possession's purchases from continental United States during 1936 would far exceed the totals for 1935 have received confirmation in official trade figures just released showing that the island spent $85,350,000 in the mother country during the past year, an increase of 23 per cent over such purchases in the previous 12-month period. According to the Puerto Rican Trade Council, food and food products were the leading items shipped from the mother country to Puerto Rico. Total food purchases for the year were valued at $28,071,636, an increase of more than 14 per cent over 1935.

Dollar volume of retail auto financing for December, according to reports to Commerce Department from 456 organizations, was $148,100,585, a gain of 30.2 per cent over November and an increase of 43.5 per cent over December, 1935.

A. R. Titus & Co. has summarized the reorganization plan of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company and its effect on securities of the road.

Stayman L. Reed, authority on investment trusts, after making two months' study abroad, writes in Times that there are about 200 investment trust companies of management type in Great Britain, of which somewhat less than one half were formed before the World War. About 75 are Scottish companies, while most of the remainder are in London. Book value of their combined portfolios is about £350,000,000. Less than one half of total investments is in the United Kingdom, with the proportion in the United States about 12 per cent.

More than one half of all wholesale business of the country is transacted by establishments in the 13 largest cities, the Bureau of Census announced, in another of the series of final 1935 Wholesale Census reports. Sales in these cities amounted to $21,960,894,000, or 51.3 per cent of the total sales of $42,802,913,000. They had 53,897 establishments, or 30.5 per cent of the total number. The cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Milwaukee and Buffalo.

A chart presenting annual sugar consumption and population statistics in the United States over the past 51 years has been prepared by Lamborn & Co. of New York. Since 1856 per capita consumption has increased from 56.09 pounds, raw sugar value, to 104.44 pounds in 1936. Though moderately above the depression low of 100.00 pounds in 1934, per capita consumption is still well below the peak figure of 117.37 pounds in 1926.

Liberty Mutual Assets Up 27 P. C. In 1936 Over 1935

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company reported at its annual meeting an increase of 27 per cent in assets, 22 per cent in surplus and 22 per cent in premiums written for 1936 over 1935.

During the year 1936 net premium writings totaled $33,647,897, an increase of $6,135,493 over 1935. Premiums from workmen's compensation insurance totaled $20,549,811 as compared with $16,379,147 in the preceding year. Automobile insurance premiums increased from $8,488,606 to $9,784,287 and in general liability and miscellaneous classes from $2,644,651 to $3,313,799.

Regular dividends of 20 per cent of premiums were returned to all policyholders whose policies expired during the year, continuing the company's regular dividend rate over the past 24 years. These dividends totaled $5,764,816 in 1936.

Balance of 1936 earnings of $1,283,607 was added to the general surplus, which totaled $7,039,965 on Dec. 31, 1936.

As of Dec. 31, 1936, assets totaled $47,131,487, a gain during the year of $9,996,922. Of this amount, 10.4 per cent is in cash; 35.7 per cent in U. S. Government obligations; 2.7 per cent in state and municipal bonds; 32.6 per cent in other bonds and notes; 1.8 per cent in preferred and guaranteed stocks; 7.5 per cent in other stocks; 1.3 per cent in real estate and first mortgage loans on real estate; 7.5 per cent in premiums in course of collection; .5 per cent in miscellaneous assets.

The following officers were re-elected at the annual meeting: S. Bruce Black, president; Clark E. Woodward, vice-president and secretary; O. H. Simmons Jr., treasurer; John W. Cronin, vice-president and general counsel; Charles R. Wilder, David S. Beyer, W. E. Brookings, George A. Cowee, G. G. Kingsley, Cooke Lewis, A. F. Noll, John W. Phillips, Percy H. Titus and H. W. Young, vice - presidents; F. H. Blum, J. C. L. Bowman, T. A. Delaney, T. A. McGehearty and Bennett Moore, assistant vice-presidents, and R. P. Ashley of Boston, E. N. Lashmet of Philadelphia, William H. Seymour of Chicago, Varney S. Ward of Atlanta and Henry L. Wilson of San Francisco, resident vice-presidents.

Commodity Truck Loadings Up 2 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A monthly survey of commodity movements by trucks, the first of its kind ever made, shows a 2 per cent increase in truck loadings for January, 1937, over the average 1936 monthly figure.

The American Trucking Associations, Inc., which instituted the new report, says that while the increase in movements by trucks was slight for the first 1937 month, the gain was made despite unsettled labor conditions throughout the country and the general cessation of business in the Middle West flood areas.

The survey, which is to be issued monthly, is based on reports from 128 leading motor carriers operating in 32 states engaged in transporting various commodities. The total freight carried in January amounted to 220,322 tons, against an average monthly freight movement in 1936 of 215,521 tons.

Hits TVA Report

Blank-Stoller

Wendell L. Willkie
President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation

Chicago Expects A $10,000,000,000 Business in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago—its retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers—did a total of $8,000,000,000 worth of business in 1936.

The goal set for 1937, under the leadership of the Association of Commerce, is $10,000,000,000. And business observers insist it's not a too optimistic expectation either.

Business last year ran ahead of that in 1935 by a wide margin in every major field. Pig-iron production, for example, one of the area's basic industries, jumped 48.6 per cent, the output being 6,143,848 tons. This, by the way, is so near to the production of the Pittsburgh area, the world's leading steel producer, that the Chicago region is now recognized to have a rightful claim to second place, and a very close second.

All Lines Expand

Going on through the mass of figures compiled by the association, it is seen that electric power production here increased 11.8 per cent in 1936; that building construction of most every kind expanded far above that of the previous year; that car loadings increased by 15.8 per cent; that revenue passengers on the surface lines climbed 7.8 per cent; that traffic at the municipal airport registered a 36.1 per cent gain; that postal receipts went up by 10.9 per cent; and that bank clearings rose by 18.4 per cent.

A closer-to-home indication of increased purchasing power is seen in the rise of department store sales from 75.6 to 86.6. Twenty-five per cent more new cars paraded the streets.

Employees in manufacturing industries, as measured by the cold index numbers, increased from 67.5 to 74.1, while pay rolls went from 48 to 56.7.

Farmers Boost Sales

Chicago's position in the recovery parade is seen to depend, it is declared, on outside influences to a large extent. The farmers especially, it is pointed out, must be thanked for boosting sales here, for on them manufacturers, wholesalers and even retailers depend to a great degree for their business.

Looking ahead the Association of Commerce outlines a program including the following: expansion of the city's foreign trade; further acquisition of important industries; development of the financial market possibilities comparable to its importance in grain, livestock, and transportation; new laws for better collection of taxes; a better airport; faster and more modern traffic system; and a logical and modern building code.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-first of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Taxes

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1936 are deductible. So-called taxes, which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible, for they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The federal income tax may not be deducted. The tax on unjust enrichment—a federal tax on income—is not deductible. Income tax, however, paid to the State by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction on his federal income tax return.

Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Federal taxes on admissions in excess of 40 cents are deductible, but the taxpayer must show that account has been kept of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams, and cables, and on the rent of his safe deposit box.

License fees exacted by a state or city upon certain businesses are deductible as taxes. Automobile license fees are ordinarily taxes and deductible. Postage is not a tax and is not deductible. In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed.

Federal estate and gift taxes and state inheritance, estate, legacy, or succession taxes are not deductible on federal income tax returns. The federal taxes on automobiles, gasoline, and liquor are imposed upon the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and are not deductible by the purchaser or consumer. Whether or not the gasoline tax or the sales tax levied by a state may be deducted by the individual purchaser depends upon the terms of the state law imposing the tax, consequently the right to the deduction, as between purchaser and seller, varies in the different states.

Under the Revenue Act of 1936 the amount of excess-profits tax paid or accrued under the Revenue Act of 1935 (as amended) is deductible in computing net income of a corporation for the purpose of both the normal tax and the surtax on undistributed profits.

North American Newsprint Output Higher in January

NEW YORK (AP)—North American newsprint production for January, the Newsprint Service Bureau announced, was 395,850 tons, an increase of 62,346 tons over January, 1936.

The production was divided as follows: Canada, 287,691 tons; United States, 80,005 tons; Newfoundland, 28,154 tons.

Shipments were: Canada, 262,692 tons; United States, 75,637 tons. Stocks in mills Jan. 31 were: Canada, 49,505 tons; United States, 18,673 tons; total, 68,178 tons, as compared with 38,475 Dec. 31.

National Group Asks Clarifying Of Constitution

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—A committee "for clarifying the Constitution by amendment" has been summoned to meet in Washington on Feb. 22 by its chairman, Miss Grace Abbott, University of Chicago sociologist.

Miss Abbott said there was a need for the "spelling out of our needs so no future Supreme Court can mistake, distort or avoid it."

The national committee, which Miss Abbott said was formed Feb. 1 at Detroit, includes Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of the University of Wisconsin law school; Mayor LaGuardia of New York; Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma and Former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, head of the National Consumers League.

Governor Would Cut Idaho Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—"I would liberalize the Idaho Supreme Court by cutting it from its five members to three, if it were in my power," stated Gov. Barzilla W. Clark, newly installed Democratic governor.

"The decisions of the Idaho Court have been coming three to two in conservative decisions, and I would liberalize it by cutting it down to three members. More are not needed to handle the work since litigation has decreased," Governor Clark continued.

Governor Clark understood when he made this statement, however, that the number of the Idaho Supreme Bench is determined by constitutional amendment, and that it was not within legislative power to change the number.

The occasion of Governor Clark's remark was through his activity to give cities greater powers in owning and operating public utilities. There is now in the Legislature bills to this end and also a proposed constitutional amendment. Senator Fred O. Reynolds, to push the Governor's measures for municipal ownership of utilities, which had been declared unconstitutional in some respects by a decision of the Supreme Court, suggested that the court be increased to seven members.

Governor Clark reversed Senator Reynolds' method by advising a decrease of the court. Governor Clark also stated his admiration for President Roosevelt in his attitude and action concerning the courts.

Massachusetts and N. H. Houses Bar Court Plan

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Feb. 18—The Massachusetts and New Hampshire Houses of Representatives adopted resolutions Feb. 16 calling upon Congress to reject the Supreme Court proposals of President Roosevelt. Voting in both bodies was according to party lines with Republicans predominating.

Landon Urges People To Study Court Plan In All That It Implies

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon, in an oral statement at his office yesterday, discussed what he called a "rising tide of public repudiation" in the wake of President Roosevelt's proposal for additional Supreme Court justices. "Opposition to the proposal to pack the court isn't a party matter. It is above party," he said. "You hear the proposal discussed everywhere—on trains, in the restaurants and hotels, and wherever groups of men get together.

"The issue is in no sense partisan. It is American.

"All through the regions in which I have traveled there are indications America is becoming vocal. One hears of meetings in schoolhouses and town halls at which the proposal is discussed and debated.

"The American citizen is catching the realization that this is a test of democracy and therefore a matter of personal concern to him. The President's proposal is so new and startling; it goes so deep, it strikes so hard, it concerns everyone so vitally, that every man should talk it over with his neighbors."

One third of the members of the United States Senate already have expressed opposition to the proposal, he said.

"These senators are almost equally divided along party lines. Some of them are veteran Democrat senators with records of unquestioned party loyalty. . . .

"It is doubtful if the Administration's great propaganda machine, backed by the persuasive powers of the President himself, will be able to offset the rising tide of public repudiation."

Minnesota House Straddles

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Minnesota House has straddled the fence on the President's federal court revision proposals, voting down a motion to endorse the plans and a resolution opposing enlargement of the Supreme Court.

Iowa Senate Opposes Change

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Iowa Senate has adopted a resolution condemning President Roosevelt's proposal for changing the membership of the Supreme Court and other federal courts. The House defeated a similar resolution last week.

Mexico Promites Plane Work

MEXICO, D. F. —An airplane assembly plant will be established here this year by the Minister of War and Marine so as to limit imports of military aircraft to motors and wings. An appropriation of 1,000,000 pesos, or about $278,000, has been obtained for the undertaking. Several old army Corsairs and Douglases are to be reconditioned. A considerable amount of American equipment will be acquired for installation in the plant.

Britain's Outlay for Defense Raises Naval Parity Question; May Speed Up U. S. Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Britain's huge new rearmament program announced in London yesterday immediately raised the question here as to whether American naval policy would be revised in order to uphold the doctrine of naval parity with England which continues to be one of the motivating influences behind naval plans here.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, reaffirmed the American policy of a navy second to none. But what this will mean in actual construction is not determined. Admiral Leahy inferred that the three British capital ships were replacements of existing battleships rather than additions to the total, which factor would deter immediate American construction. The aim here is to spread the naval building program over a period of years, and while the American basic aim is parity with Great Britain, there is no such hurry here as seems forced upon London.

Other aspects of the British program have no direct effect on American military plans. The size of the British Army and air fleet is not a factor which governs the conception of American needs in those branches. But the right to naval parity with Britain was restated at the conclusion of the 1936 naval conference in London and is definitely one of the elements considered in determining what America's naval objectives should be.

This may not, however, mean any early action to match the three battleships which the British program contemplates laying down this year in addition to the two which were laid on Jan. 1. But it may mean that the Navy will ask for a second pair of battleships earlier than it would otherwise have done. The first new pair will be laid down this June. The regular replacement policy of the Navy would probably not have called for the commencement of any more capital ships until 1940. The date may now be advanced.

None of the features of the British program occasioned any surprise here, although it had been expected that only two new battleships would be announced instead of three. The seven cruisers are part of the British Navy's announced program of expanding its cruiser fleet from 50—the old treaty limit—to 70. By retaining five cruisers scheduled for scrapping under the treaty England now has 55. Seven more are included in the current cruiser program. The additional seven will bring the total to 69.

This increment in the British cruiser fleet has been accepted by the American Navy as being entirely satisfactory here and the United States will not ask for more than 50 unless Britain exceeds 70 or there is abnormal cruiser construction on the part of Japan. In either of such events the United States would consider itself relieved of the new naval treaty prohibition on heavy cruisers.

The two aircraft carriers were also expected and make no change in naval plans here.

Parity Guarded, but Minimized

The gentlemen's agreement which prevails in regard to cruisers—70 for Britain to 50 for the United States—indicates that naval parity is not considered an absolute objective here. In fact the tendency in naval circles is to consider that if it is maintained in capital ships it is not so important in other categories—although the abstract right is jealously guarded primarily because it provides an argument useful when asking Congress for naval construction funds.

The British battleship action would not necessarily affect this question of parity. There was nothing in the London dispatches to indicate that the three additional British ships are intended as increase in the fleet. If they are merely replacement for overage ships the present parity of 15 capital ships for each country remains unchanged, regardless of whether the United States replaces as rapidly as Britain or not.

The number of new capital ships now being built, or planned, in Europe is as follows: Britain, 5; France, 4; Germany, 4; Italy, 2.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibit action on behalf of those who need help."

The inference is that without a more favorable Supreme Court majority, national plans for dealing with the farm tenant problem and crop insurance would be declared unconstitutional.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has already warned that it is doubtful if the present Supreme Court will uphold the agricultural remedies definitely sought by leading farm organizations. This was a bid for support to the various farm groups which have not yet declared themselves on the issue, and a warning to them that if they expect to see their legislative programs stand up in operation, they must support a change in the court.

Slow Farmer Response Expected

Secretary Wallace said, however, that farmers are deliberative and he did not predict they would support the Supreme Court plan immediately.

"The great question," he said, "is whether in the age of modern machine production and modern transportation the Government is to have the power to promote the general welfare. If the Government doesn't have the power, when economic disaster comes—as in 1932—you have much talk about turning everything over to a strong central power. Whenever you get a large number of people in a desperate situation that is likely to be the result. A reasonable exercise of the power of government, under a reasonable interpretation of the Constitution, would help us to avoid getting into such a situation.

Meantime, two parallel developments were taking place in Congress. On the one hand, some retractions of previous positions against the President's plan were put on the record. Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, who spoke out very strongly against the plan a week ago said he "would be willing to go so far toward packing the court as two additional justices."

On the other hand, various very sweeping constitutional amendments are being mulled over by congressmen, having been introduced in the last few days. The Wheeler-Bone amendment gives Congress a final veto power over Supreme Court opinions. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, has opposed the President's plan, and Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, says: "I favor this amendment over any other plan that has yet been offered from any other source."

Act as Sidetrack

Effect of these extreme amendments is to cast a more favorable light on the President's plan which, whatever its merits or demerits, does not propose a permanent curb on the powers of the judiciary and does not alter permanently the traditional balance between the three branches.

The strategy of such amendments almost appears to be to arouse support for a personnel change. To meet such tactics, Senator Edward R. Burke (D), of Nebraska, and Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, today urged state conventions to expedite constitutional amendments.

"Congress could specify that the proposed amendment was to be acted upon by state conventions within a specified time, say one year," said Senator Burke.

Senator Borah said:

"The people are entirely capable of self-government. We ought not to play the game below the intelligence of the American people."

Advocacy of submission of the Wheeler-Bone amendment, which is regarded as the most "radical" of the lot, by conservative senators, indicates to some interpreters that they do not expect ratification. Submission of an amendment, it is urged, would simply be a way of sidetracking the question.

President Extends Talks

President Roosevelt's latest judiciary talks with senators extended to Senators Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire, Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut and A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey. Senator Moore has indicated his opposition to the plan, and the other two have been non-committal with an apparent leaning away from the plan. The President also saw Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, one of his chief lieutenants in pushing his plan, and lunched with Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who is an even more important ally.

Also today the President saw Senators Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon, James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, as well as the House delegations from these three states. The talk was primarily over the sale of power from Bonneville Dam, but it is more than probable that President Rosevelt emphasized to these senators—several of whom are definitely against his plan—that interstate disposal and controlling of water power resources may be dependent upon a favorible majority in the Supreme Court.

Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

rubles for his entertainment, and his four days at the mines were filled with banquets and dinners. As a result, the investigator reported that everything was in order.

To the dispassionate observer, this account not only reveals the gross inefficiency of the local management, but reflects serious doubts upon the efficiency of Soviet "planned economy." Admittedly the "central planners" had not discovered what was wrong or how to correct it.

But the testimony in conspiracy trials, according to the newspaper, provides a sufficient excuse. The management, it appears, was "infected with Trotzkyism."

"Trotzkyists"

The director, the chief of the mine's planning department, and the chief bookkeeper are labeled as "Trotzkyists." Once they have been removed, the newspaper apparently believes things will go smoothly.

"Trotzkyists" may have been responsible for a certain amount of deliberate disruption of Soviet industry, if their testimony in the current trials can be accepted. But they can hardly be blamed for all inefficiency in Soviet industry. It will be recalled that technical experts of the old regime were blamed for industrial breakdowns during the first Five-Year Plan; now "Trotzkyists" have taken their place as scapegoats.

But the authorities never permit any suggestions that there might be ineradicable defects in the very system of centralized control of all Soviet industry under "planned economy" directed by politicians. Any person making such a suggestion would automatically become a "counter-revolutionary."

Scaffolding Questioned In Golden Gate Accident

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (AP)—The question whether scaffolding on the world's longest suspension span, the Golden Gate Bridge, had been declared unsafe stood high today among those for which investigators sought an answer in explaining the fatal 200-foot plunge of 10 workers.

Nearby boats rescued Oscar Osberg and E. C. Lambert, who fought clear of the entangling net. Thomas Casey clung to a beam of the bridge understructure until hauled to safety.

Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

Alabama By-Products Corporation, received the William Lawrence Saunders gold medal for his invention of machinery and development of methods to make possible the establishment of the Alabama steel industry. The citation also recalled Mr. Ramsay's encouragement of education through benefactions.

Former winners of the Saunders medal include Herbert C. Hoover and John Hays Hammond.

The Anthony F. Lucas gold medal was given to J. Edgar Pew, vice-president of the Sun Oil Company, for accomplishments which included administration of an industrial association, standardization of oil field equipment and promotion of sound engineering methods in the petroleum industry.

Other Awards

George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, was awarded a certificate of honorary membership in the institute. The citation stressed that Mr. Rice had been especially active in the promotion of mine safety work.

The Robert W. Hunt prize for 1937 was shared by William Floyd Holbrook, chemical engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines, and Thomas L. Joseph, professor of metallurgy at the Minnesota School of Mines and Metallurgy. The basis of the award was the best original paper on steel and iron in 1936.

John M. Hassler, chief engineer, southern district, Republic Steel Corporation, received the J. E. Johnson Jr. award "for meritorious work in advancing the quality and preparation of raw materials for the blast furnace." Mr. Hassler is a graduate of the University of Alabama.

Stars Shoot at Pittsburgh

Man-made meteorites from Pittsburgh told secrets of the stars to members of the Institute.

The synthetic meteorites — no larger than a hickory nut—were described by natural scientists as the first to have been produced beyond microscopic size. Made by accident during experiments at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, they were said to show that natural meteorites came from hot stars and passed through a slow cooling process before reaching the earth.

The announcement was made by three meteorite makers—Dr. R. F. Hehl, chairman of the department of metallurgy at Carnegie Institute, together with Dr. Herhard Derge and Dr. C. S. Barrett, staff members of the Carnegie laboratories.

Election of Rolland C. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, as president of the institute was announced following the annual meeting. Mr. Allen is executive vice-president of Aglebay, Norton & Co., iron ore mine brokers and managers.

Methods for recovering large amounts of extremely fine gold dust lost during dredging operations in the California gold mines are being sought by the Federal Government, according to E. S. Leaver, supervising engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines.

"Just how much of the lost gold may be recovered is still unknown to us, and will depend upon the results of experimentation, together with actual operation of dredges," Mr. Leaver declared.

Increased use of geophysical methods for the location of mineral deposits was reported to the meeting by Hans Lundberg, a Swedish engineer now resident in Canada. Since being developed in Sweden, the scouting by modern electrical means of hidden metals has spread throughout the world, Mr. Lundberg said.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 152 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 12:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield — March 1-6, inclusive, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Providence—Saturday, Feb. 20, 1:15 p. m.; Friday, March 12, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1 Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-3, Fitchburg, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St. New York City

REAL ESTATE

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 So. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. OR. 1291

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONDON CORONATION — Delightful modern furnished apartment, two double bedrooms, etc. central; 10s rent during May. Box W-612, BCM CRM, London

N. Y. C., 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER. Phone KIngsbridge 6-2933.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment. Inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1193 6th Ave., N. Y. CO. 5-6228.

Local Classified

CORSETIERES

REGISTERED SPENCER CORSETIERE
MRS. MARTHA WAGNER
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Tel. 7-6164-W Queens Park, L. I., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 6-2810. Adele E. Guzman, Prop.

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1420 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ins. 6-7822.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOPP
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
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FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 1000 chairs, some assorts and some odd lots, bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Harmarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 249 East 59th St., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED secretary, Christian Scientist preferred, one with tact, neat appearance, expert in stenography, capable of handling important matters and managing office. Write Box M-4, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, plain cooking for a lady in 3 rooms duplex, excellent references required, $50 a month. Phone mornings, Regent 7-1167, N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 47rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

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We Sell All Makes
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1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1412 Hopkins St., N. W.—Colored refined working woman to share 3-room apt.; quiet convenient location; near Dupont Circle; reasonable. Call eves. bet. 6-8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POWER PLANT engineer desires position, first class license; best references; chief operating or watch engineer; go any place. Write X-10, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Providence, R. I., would welcome applications for soloist position; immediate audition; Christian Scientist required

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CONNECTICUT

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TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

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Old Greenwich 7-0730

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FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
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The books reviewed in the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
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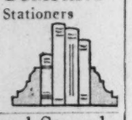

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27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

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Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
173-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

G. C. Reardon Inc.
Save 20% in Reardon's February Furniture Sale
Everything Reduced
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk.
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5364 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
Home Cured Corned Beef
Baked Beans, Boston Taste
Made-to-Order Oyster Stews
FINEST FOODS—FAIREST PRICES
80 HAWLEY ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
One Block Behind Court House

IF IT IS NEW—
IF IT IS SMART
You'll find it here. Every day brings bright spring fashions—new styles—new fabrics—new accessories
to McLEAN'S
There must be a reason
churches everywhere choose
Hammond Electric Organ
Ask
Weeks & Dickinson
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

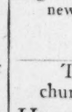
BRONXVILLE

BO-PEEP KNIT SHOP
2 West Second St.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Kickernick
Style freedom point
Our Specialty—To show you how to Knit perfect fitting garments.

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road



Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Helen Weidt Shop
We Invite Your Inspection of Our
New Spring Prints
SUITS—BLOUSES—HATS
Flannel Jackets and Skirts in Navy, Black and Brown.
COLLAR AND CUFF SETS
Cotton Sportswear—Smartly Tailored *by* LYNBROOK FROCKS
Open Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 Jefferson Ave. GA. 6097

JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL
This finest of Pennsylvania Premium Anthracites has little ash but plenty of heat.
Actually, a ton lasts longer than coal of a lower carbon content—and it's the carbon that makes the heat.
M. J. PETERSON
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR
Phone Riverside 7309 or 1170

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE
Choice
MEATS, FISH
and POULTRY
Special Attention to Telephone Orders
Dial University 8480

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

JOS. W. OEHLER
Fine
Merchant Tailoring
Spring Line Now on Display
46 HEMPSTEAD AVENUE
LANGFIELD, Near Bailey PA. 7225

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

GLENS FALLS

Karmelkorn Shop
Hot Popcorn Popcorn Balls
Karmelkorn
Home-made Candies
Butter Salted Nuts
Rialto Thea. Bldg. 17 Warren St.

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye Co.
ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil
REMODELLING SALE
Store open during alterations with prices cut on good shoes.
Charles Brookins
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

Beauty, Charm and Usefulness
Kirk Silver has graced the tables of representative American families from generation to generation.
Sold in Ithaca by
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers
Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711
Dresses — Millinery — Hosiery
Blouses — Sweaters — Shirts
Ladies' and Misses' Sizes
at
The CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE ST. ITHACA, N. Y.

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY
GRAND FISH MARKET
Sea Foods in Season
Orders delivered Tel. Freeport 5908
90 South Grand Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY and APPETIZING
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1907 MOTT AVENUE Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

FLUSHING

PHONE FLUSHING 9-7292
Margaret Iverson
Formerly of Hickson
Hats Designed for the Individual
Specializing in the
"HARD TO FIT HEAD"
41-12 162ND STREET

MATTIE-MARIE
Presents
SMART HATS
for the chic miss and sophisticated matron. Prices range from $2 to $5.
41-29 MAIN STREET
Between Post Office and Library

K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler — Optician
Expert Repairing
INDEPENDENCE 3-6226
41-47 MAIN STREET

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
13-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

NEW SPRING DRESSES
arriving daily, 3.95 and up.
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FL 9-6977. FL 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Housefurnishings
150-34 14TH AVENUE
Telephone FL 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE
Cars go for it!
107-13 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

RUGS CLEANED
Washed—Repaired—Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
INVITES MONITOR PATRONAGE
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

FREEPORT

Phone Freeport 4639

ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP
With Proper Care, Your Hair Can Be Lovely
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over The Fair Shoppe

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
PICTURE FRAMING
of Every Description
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2458

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Freeport 2820
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone
Great Neck 4500-1-2

RADIO SERVICE
House Calls $1
Victor Records
CAPEHART SPECIALISTS
BARROW GREAT NECK 2015

THOMASTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
43 South Middle Neck Rd.
Houses for Sale in Selected Locations. Priced from $12,500 up.
Tel. Great Neck 1972

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

Margaret Beauty Salon
Expert in Beauty Culture
Permanent Wave
Hair Stylist

1 ELM STREET
Tel. Great Neck 2551

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Phones Hempstead 7720, 7721, 7722

FEBRUARY UNPAINTED FURNITURE SALE
Metal Kitchen Cabinets (all sizes).
H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Glass—Linoleum
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 5893 Chas. Heinsohn, Prop.

Lakeside Riding Stable
The Largest Indoor Riding Arena on Long Island
(Nearest Stable to Southern State Pkwy.)
We Specialize in Children's Classes
MILL ROAD HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

For
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Garden City 8911
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne
Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks
8500 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0083-4034.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd. Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0013
After the Show
DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON . . . . . 35c to 55c
DINNER . . . . . 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

The Curiosity Shop Inc
37-57 82nd Street Havemeyer 9-4747
Slipcovers, Draperies, Repair Work, Caning, Framing, Careful Workmanship and Fair Prices. Personal Shopping, Gifts, Books, Cards.

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted $2.95 up

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 9-0150

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pleasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8988

Queens Retail Furrier
INC.
37-37 82ND STREET
Fur Coats, Capes, Scarfs
Greatly Reduced

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

PHILIP MÜLLER, JR.
Plumbing, Gas Refrigerators
Ranges, Water Heaters,
House Heating
196-19 Jamaica Ave. Residence Tel.
Tel. Missouri 7-0178 Esplanade 7-8227
Authorized Representative of
THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

LITTLE NECK

LITTLE NECK TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Furrier
Dry Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing
M. KAPEY, Prop.
251-28 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-5297

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2334

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., BAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel Patchogue 230 Tel. Bayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 806 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
108-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

PETERS & ANGELBECK
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

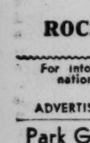
Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Vacuum Cleaner Washing Machine SERVICE
Wiring and Lighting
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8352
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

For your most tempting Salad use
R&R CHICKEN
RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
TEL. 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060


ONE MONTH SPECIAL
Permanent Waves
Reg. 4.95 ..... 3.50
Reg. 6.50 ..... 4.95
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
94 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
February Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS
"That Someday" Rug
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD

MAMARONECK

Quality and Service Since 1870
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
66-68 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Seven Years
Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
113 4TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

NEWBURGH

NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 3200

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

THE MAPLE TEA ROOM
Quality Food - Cleanliness Service
LUNCHEON 11:30-2 35c-50c
DINNER 5:30-7:30 75c
5 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle
(Near Main St.)

Daily Trips to and From New York City
SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
EXPRESS SERVICE
MOVING
276 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone N. R. 550
515 Madison Avenue New York City Eldorado 5-6780
Largest Selection of Used Furniture in Westchester County

YOUR SATISFACTION OUR AMBITION
BORGEN & ERICSON
Painters and Decorators
Carpentry
267 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 5222

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter, 6.22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

The Cake Shop
JEAN ALLEN, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies

Pastries—Cakes
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea
Ten Maple Ave. New Rochelle 5741

ELLEN HUSTIS
DESSERT SHOP
Catering
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, TEAS
Also
Daily Specialties
Deviled Crabs, Chowder, Fish Cakes, Boston Baked Beans
Ten Eastchester Road. New Rochelle 8040

RADIO
Sales and Service
The New Philco receives Station WIXAL
MOORE RADIO CO.
54 Centre Avenue Hamilton 4450

Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
JEWELRY WATCHES
Silver of National Reputation
Telechron Clocks
We Remodel Personal Jewelry
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

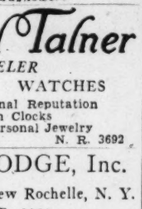
BROWN LODGE, Inc.
159 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2454
"A HOMEY PLACE FOR GOOD MEALS"
Breakfast 35c-50c Luncheon 40c-50c
Dinner 75c-85c

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
- - Phone - -
Kingsbridge 9-7910

Paradise Beauty Shop
Featuring
The New Frederics Permanent at 5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless) EUGENE, NESTLE Methods Also Featured.

PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an Appointment. Fordham 4-7466.
50 E. FORDHAM ROAD

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Hats made to order and remodeling.

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NEW YORK

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In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
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OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
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NEW YORK CITY

Upholstered Furniture
Barrel-back chairs, 50% down cushion $39.00
Club chairs, spring cushion 23.00
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Prices quoted, in muslin only
No charge for covering
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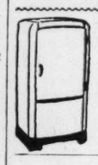
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

PEEKSKILL


NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
KURZHALS BROS.
INCORPORATED
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
BLOUSE BAR
Every smart Spring wardrobe will need a number of blouses, and Luckey's new Blouse Bar has just exactly what you want, at the price that you want to pay.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

VAN DYK
B. WITZORK—C. HOAG, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry — Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
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Saltford Says:
Your Washington's Birthday Party will not be complete without flowers.

BE SURE all Clothing, Draperies, Rugs and Curtains are Cleaned NOW for the Spring.
Cleaners SWISS Dyers
Phone 644 543 Main Street

CLEARANCE
Ladies' Fur Coats
The Wallace Co.
Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
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370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

New Spring . . .
Dresses — Coats — Suits
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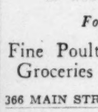
Accessories
Reasonably Priced
BAUER'S 260 Main Street


B&M Food Market
Fancy Groceries Meats
WONDER BREAD 469 MAIN STREET Phone 6160

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

Mary Overing
Dressmaking and Remodeling
440 Park Avenue Monroe 8434-R
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Rochester's First Cleaners
EST. 1822
Time to send in Formal Wear
LEARY'S
Cleaners & Dyers
117 East Ave. 240 Mill St.

Bartholomay
MILK CREAM
ICE CREAM
Dairy Dept. Main 6523
Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520

THE BIBLE HANDBOOK
by Thomas L. Leishman and Arthur T. Lewis
FLORINE WRIGHT
Monroe 510-M or Monroe 1333
Rochester Agent for all "AA" Books

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

Stuart-Olver-Holtz Co.
R. B. OLVER C. E. HOLTZ
Plating, Enameling, Metal Spinning
Manufacturers of Metal Specialties
406 Platt St., Cor. Allen St. Main 5560-5561

Projansky
TAILORS—FURRIERS
For Gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 East Ave. Stone 337—338

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 SOUTH AVENUE Monroe 3502

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

JOHN
VAN INGEN
COAL—COKE—OIL
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BLVD.
GENESEE 63

DYERS
Becks
DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East. Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
SEALTEST PRODUCTS
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY, NBC Red Network, 8 to 9.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

SCARSDALE

Antiques—Things New and Old
Exceptional Opportunities for Unusual Gifts
White Elephant Shop
50 GARTH ROAD Tel. SCARSDALE 3794
Contents of Entire Households Sold on Commission Basis
S. L. WEBER, Prop.

Stenographic Service
JOSEPHINE VON ZARSK
Typing of Every Description Real Estate, Legal Documents, Manuscripts, Addressing Envelopes
CENTRAL AVENUE, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TEL. 5098

FRANZ SIGEL
INSURANCE
Harwood Bldg. Scarsdale, N. Y.
Consult me for information and advice on any kind of insurance.
Telephone SCARSDALE 5858

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

By Appointment Hours 9 to 6
MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 1517 Scarsdale, N. Y.

Upholstery—Draperies—Bedding
Antiques Restored — Refinishing
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronxville 5127
8 Spencer Place Scarsdale Tel. Scarsdale 2830

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
NOW!
You Can Cash Your
Thrifties
in Our Store Anytime
We have made special arrangement whereby it is now possible for you to cash your Thrifties right here in our store at any time, provided your book is half full or more.
This is another reason for buying at Barneys and saving Thrifties.

If You Are in Doubt What to Give for a
GIFT
Let Us Help You Make a Selection—
Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.
UNION BOOK CO.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE EARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811
WM. S. WRIGHT
Successor to
George Zeller's Paint Store
WALL PAPER of Character
Benjamin Moore Paints
Guaranteed Workmanship
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WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
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BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

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Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Harry H. Hartman
Attorney
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Changes in Offices
Now Located
841 O. C. S. Bank Building
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Wills — Trusts — Estates
General Practice

INSULATE!
Your home or church against Winter's Cold or Summer's Heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corp.
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE 2-5970

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

GRACE M. SCUTT
Harper Method Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing, Manicuring
Clark Music Bldg. Tel. 2-2775

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VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS
Carry a Message of Hope and Joy
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045

CRYSLER and PLYMOUTH CARS
Rusterholtz & Rossell, Inc.
Distributors
917 W. Genesee Street Tel. 2-7266

UTICA

Spring Flowers
We invite you to visit our shops while the early spring flowers are in bloom.
There are Yellow Jonquils, Tulips, Roses, Orchids, Snapdragons and many others . . . Come in and see them; they really give promise of the pleasant spring days to come.
Baker--Flowers
Cornelia St., below Court
Genesee St., opp. Devereux
4-3175

Spring Fashions
What's new for Spring? The answer to this question will be found in a trip through Wells Ready-to-Wear and Accessory Departments. It's going to be a season of color—and your new Spring and Easter costume is here . . . from hats to shoes . . . at a price within every budget.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
Schwenders
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLIN AVE

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
Koenig's Clothes Shop
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2567
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Fancy Northwestern Turkeys
ALL SIZES. Lb. 25c
Quality Foods for the Table
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Town Grill
GRAND STREET AT QUARROPAS
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE
CATERING TO A DISCRIMINATING CLIENTELE

Alexander Backus
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
69 mamaroneck ave. tel. 9959

"The mender of bad soles"
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

SAVE ONE HALF!
• RADIO • TOASTER • LAMP • IRON
ALL FOR $17.64
Reg. 435.80
Pay $1.50 a month on lighting bill.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012
Open Evenings

ALL FANCY OVERCOATS ½ OFF
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

HEATING, PLUMBING, VENTILATION
To Solve Your Heating Problems Is Our Business
HENRY-F-RAAB INC
48 Lake Street Tel. W. P. 7740-1

New Sheer Chiffon Wools—Not too Heavy! Not too Light! Just Right!
All New Spring Shades, Specially Priced, $7.95.
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

BRADBURY'S of WESTCHESTER
Can Furnish the Goodies for Your Washington's Birthday Party
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

• Squibbs Dental Cream
• Lentheric Toiletries
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

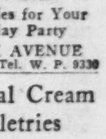
RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food

50 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

White Plains Produce Market
25 GROVE ST. PHONES W. P. 9252-9253
MEAT DEPARTMENT
Fine Quality Meats and Fish Fresh Dressed Poultry

"Seeing Is Believing"
but you cannot see our famous FANTOM-FAST *invisible* markings without a home demonstration or a visit to
BRIARCLIFF LAUNDRY, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Tel. 2160.

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.

Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4728—1696 82 LAWRENCE ST.

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

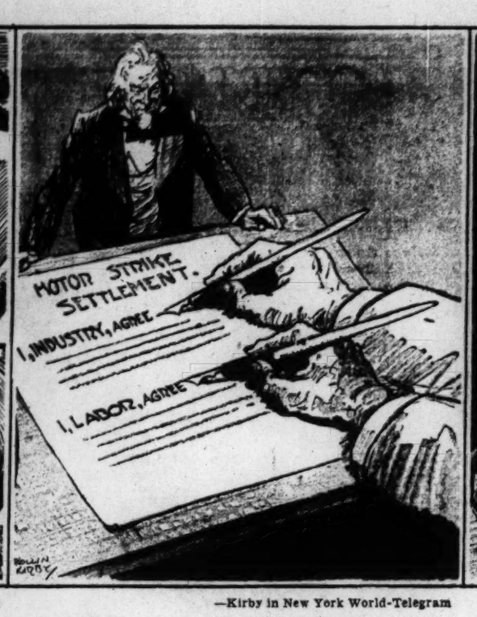
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

The European Levee System



—Kirby in New York World-Telegram

A Pleasant Sound of Scratching Pens

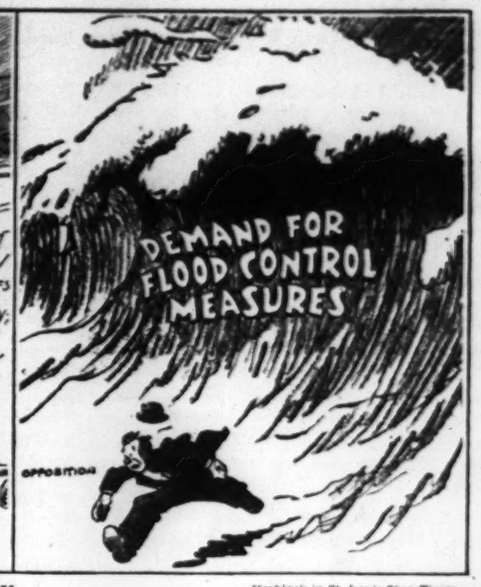
—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Telling Him!

I DON'T LIKE IT! IT LOOKS TOO MUCH LIKE ONE OF THOSE MEDIEVAL CASTLES WHERE THE FEUDAL BARONS USED TO HANG OUT!
ALL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT UNDER ONE ROOF
CONGRESS

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

New Additions to the White House



—Herblock in St. Louis Star-Times

Tidal Wave

Worth Knowing

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, NEW YORK CITY, SAGS 8 FEET BELOW NORMAL IN EXTREME HIGH TEMPERATURES AND UNDER A FULL LOAD—

—and in extreme low temperatures, or when there is no load, the bridge center rises four feet above normal.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 79 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 4 and 5

A Morning and Evening Prayer

(Wisdom Literature)

Psalms 4 and 5 are two prayers, one for evening and the other for morning. The first appears to be a meditation in which the contemplation of those whom he would admonish becomes so vivid to the speaker that, although he is resting upon his bed, he talks to them as if they were before him.

Reminiscent of the essays of Ecclesiastes, like the preacher, the speaker of this psalm seems to find life: "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity" (Eccles. 1-2). And he associates those who go after vain things, the froth of life, with those who seek after leasing (falsehood). Both are condemned and admonished to seek after ("offer the sacrifices of") righteousness.

Quaintly the thought is suggested that those whom he appears to be addressing should commune with their own hearts upon their own beds, in the season of relaxation and quiet. But turning again to his own needs, and realizing that it is light that comes with the morning, he prays: "Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us." And with calm trust he knows that he can lay down in peace and sleep, "for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."

The morning prayer which follows, Psalm 5, brings renewed energy for the activity of the day. How truly it is recognized that there is a fundamental value in morning devotions:

> My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord;
> In the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee,
> And will look up.

To the Biblical poet, evil appeared most frequently as visible foes, the arrogant, the workers of iniquity, the liars, the deceitful. But as he meditates, an outstanding fact is forced upon this psalmist:

> Thou art not a God that hath pleasure in wickedness:
> Neither shall evil dwell with thee.

Pursuing his right thinking, he is assured that all that is false will be silenced into oblivion in the face of the righteousness of his Lord, for right thinking offers protection "as with a shield."

These two prayers are advanced in their expression of understanding, and quite properly belong to the Wisdom period of Hebrew literature.

Brevities

Punch: A mechanic has just invented a motorcar that will stop without having to apply a brake. Maybe he is going to follow that up by producing a tire that will go flat without the bother of puncturing it.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. News that Italy has devised a process of making wool out of milk must make the cows feel rather sheepish.

Lewisham and Catford Guide: Lost patent medicines aren't what they're quacked up to be.

Atlanta Two Bells: The biggest mystery to a married man is what a bachelor does with his money.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Pickering, Ont., member of the P-C-C-C-C apparently has another hobby besides cryptograms, as, for example:

TAZZLRIAWELWTL PLOTACLE PUNS BYZELW-CUWELE TAOGC-WUNLR EZLYCUWB EZLYCR AX WUWLNLLW - NSUZNF - RLMLW OAMLOUWLRR.

Factual Figuring

To the approximate number of American dollars represented by a British pound —— add the number of cents represented by a United States nickel, dime and quarter ——; subtract the number of colors in the flag of Norway ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Lone Star State ——; and divide by the number of persons who comprise a quinquevirate ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

It will not take a great deal of raring and tearing to change RARE to TEAR in 6 moves. Try it!

Word Square

Definitions are given for words which should be filled in so as to read the same across as down: 1, The heads of families; 2, Inactive; 3, To bar again; 4, Efface by friction; 5, To scatter.

A Day With Dickens

Can you pair off correctly the names from Dickens' works which are given below? The first has been checked and gives "Oliver Twist." Some of the others are a bit "twisted," too.

1	Oliver	Christmas	
2	Friend	Little	
3	David	Twist	✓
4	Rudge	Hearth	
5	Nicholas	Pickwick	
6	Carol	Mutual	
7	Son	Barnaby	
8	Dorrit	Copperfield	
9	Cricket	Nickelby	
10	Papers	Dombey	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Autographs

A good game to get the guests quickly acquainted is Autographs.

While the guests are assembling, the hostess passes pencils and little writing pads. When all the guests have arrived, they are asked to start at a given signal to secure the autographs of all guests, as well as give their own, with a prize to the one completing his list first.

The scramble which ensues is a good way to break the ice. And to prolong, or make the game more complicated, ask the guests to add a rhyming line for each name as it is given them for instance:

Richard Brown
Is new in town, or
Writes with a frown.

Marjorie Day
Should never wear gray, etc.,

the more foolish the better; adding to the fun when they are read aloud.
—Helen H., Rosamond, Ill.

Sunbonnet Sue

Monitor Camera Club From N. F. Eppsteiner, Philadelphia

Quotation for Today

KNOW the true value of time; snatch, seize, and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.—EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

It's a Hard Life

When he was just over four, my lad was very much interested in a wedding that he had seen. For days afterwards he would speak of nothing else. One night he asked me: "Daddy, have you been married?"

"Yes, of course—to mamma," I replied.

"Is it very hard to get married?" he continued.

"No," I replied, "we did not find it very difficult." After some cogitation he spoke again:

"Of course, it was not difficult for you, because you only got married to mamma, but I must marry some strange woman."—D. P. R., in London Daily Mail.

The Cause

The mournful wailing of the bagpipes came to a sudden end, and the Highland musician was examining the cause of this interruption of his solo.

A small boy noticed a small hole in the bag and exclaimed: "That's where the cat jumped from, Mister."

Possibly

"I say, waiter, there's an ant in my soup."

"Surely not, sir; maybe it's one of those vitamin bees you hear so much about."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Explanation

It was an Englishman, met in a train somewhere in Europe, who startled Mark Twain by saying abruptly, "Mr. Clemens, I would give £10 not to have read your 'Huckleberry Finn'!" And when Mark looked up, awaiting an explanation of this extraordinary remark, the Englishman smiled and added: "So that I could have again the great pleasure of reading it for the first time."—Brander Matthews, in "The Tocsin of Revolt."

Insistent Cabby

A Scotsman from the remote Highlands paid his first visit to London. On arriving at Euston a voice immediately said: "Taxi, sir?"

Donald shook his head.

After exploring London our Scots friend went on to Bristol. On emerging from the station he heard the familiar hail, "Taxi, sir?"

"No, thank ye," he bawled. "I said 'No' in London and I meant it. Now stop following me about."—Pearson's.

No Offense

A lady called up Bloomingdale's the other morning to order some things delivered to her apartment. She gave the order, then said that she wanted the delivery to be C. O. D.

"In that case, Madam," said the Bloomingdale clerk who had been taking the order, "I'll connect you with our No Account Department."—New Yorker.

Daily Anecdote

His Song

Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, was once asked to tell when he had derived the greatest pleasure from his fame as a poet.

He replied that he had enjoyed his supreme triumph when a delegation of political opponents had stormed his dwelling and broken his windows, singing all the while the patriotic air, "Yes, We Love This Land of Ours."

Asked to explain why this occurrence had given him pleasure, he answered with deep satisfaction, "Because they were singing my song."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Correspondence welcomed with garden-minded columnites dreaming dreams of nineteen-thirty-seven loveliness.

Factual Figuring: 5 plus 40, minus 3, times 5, divided by 5 equals 42.

Letter Changing: Rare, rale, tale, tall, tell, teal, tear.

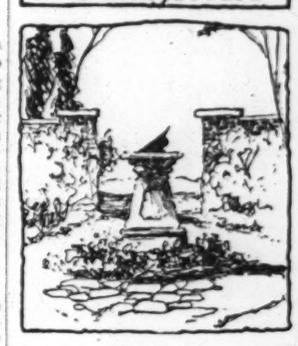
Word Square: Sires, Inert, Rebar, Erase, Strew

A Day With Dickens: Oliver Twist; Our Mutual Friend; David Copperfield; Barnaby Rudge; Nicholas Nickelby; A Christmas Carol; Dombey and Son; Little Dorrit; The Cricket on the Hearth; Pickwick Papers.

Snubs in Person

Monitor Camera Club From Miss Bess Leritz, Kansas City, Mo.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some years ago the senior member of a large law firm, while calling on a friend who lived in a New York hotel, was impressed by the courtesy and refinement of a young Negro who operated the elevator. He made inquiries about the young man and learned that he was a student and was ambitious.

In spite of opposition, the lawyer succeeded in finding a humble place for him in his office, where he rendered faithful service. The young man continued his studies evenings; and later the firm made it possible for him to attend law school, paying his tuition. After he graduated he remained in the office and practiced law. Later he became active in the Corporation Counsel's office; and today he is a highly respected judge in a Municipal Court in New York.

And so the loving-kindness of one man proved an important factor in the destiny of a worthy young man.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending Bylaws

Question: Our bylaws state that the "bylaws may be amended, revised, or repealed, and new ones adopted, at any business meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided each member shall be provided with a copy of the proposed changes at least one week prior to the meeting at which they are to be considered."

(a) May these bylaws, by using Robert's Rules of Order as authority, be revised at a special business meeting, which special meeting was voted upon previously at a regular business meeting, without having provided any member with a copy of the proposed changes for the required one week before consideration?

(b) May new changes be offered by members outside the revision committee at this special meeting, and voted upon at this special meeting by the members present, without first sending copies of these new changes to the members who are absent?

Answer: (a) No. The requirement in the bylaws that each member must be supplied with a copy of the proposed changes must be followed regardless of by whom or how proposed.

(b) If the bylaws require that only the changes contained in the written notice be voted on, the answer to this question would be "no," and, if new changes should be desired, they in turn would have to be sent to members for at least a week's consideration. However, there is no indication here of such a provision, and therefore the general rule as given on page 272 of Robert's Rules of Order would apply. According to this, changes could be offered and voted on at the meeting for final action, provided these new changes affect only those provisions contained in the notice, and also provided they do not increase the proposed modification from the bylaws now in force.

For example, if the present bylaws require a quorum of 20 and the proposed amendment would change that to 40, it would be permissible at the final meeting to change this by majority vote to any number between 20 and 40. Other examples are given on the above-mentioned page of Robert's.

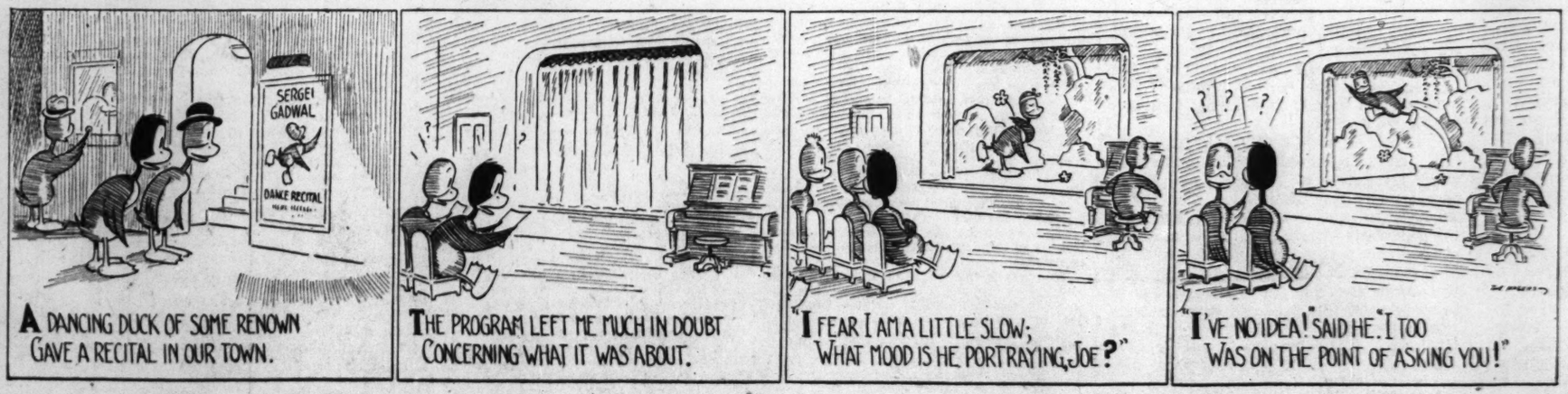
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Good to Be Good*

By LE PELLEY

Hmmm...
MAYBE YES —— AND MAYBE NO ——
GOODNESS — WHAT IN THE WORLD ARE YOU DOING?
MARMADUKE TOOK ME OVER TO THE MUSEUM YESTERDAY — SO I THOUGHT I WOULD TRY TO PAINT SOME MODERNISTIC PICTURES...
BUT I THINK, I'LL HAVE TO GIVE IT UP —— I CAN'T GET THEM BAD ENOUGH!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Puzzling Recital*

By THE HAGERS


SERGEI GADWAL
DANCE RECITAL
A DANCING DUCK OF SOME RENOWN GAVE A RECITAL IN OUR TOWN.
THE PROGRAM LEFT ME MUCH IN DOUBT CONCERNING WHAT IT WAS ABOUT.
"I FEAR I AM A LITTLE SLOW; WHAT MOOD IS HE PORTRAYING, JOE?"
"I'VE NO IDEA!" SAID HE. "I TOO WAS ON THE POINT OF ASKING YOU!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Madison Would Have Increased the Court's Powers

ONE of the most curious and astonishing historical fallacies that has ever gained currency in the United States is that which purports to make James Madison the author of the plan to empower Congress, by a two-thirds vote, to override decisions of the Supreme Court.

This assertion, arising out of a recent book by Morris Ernst, is cited in some quarters as basis for the resolution to this end introduced in Congress by Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Homer T. Bone. If the gentlemen from Montana and Washington are aware of the historical facts, they doubtless will prefer to have their proposal stand on its own feet rather than invoke for it the mantle of Madison.

What he proposed, as can readily be verified by consulting his "Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787," under the dates of July 21 and August 15, was to associate the court with the President in the exercise of the veto power before an act should become law. This would not have removed their authority afterward as interpreters of the Constitution to pass upon its constitutional validity.

Instead of reducing the power of the Supreme Court justices, as "liberals" now are essaying to do, it would have augmented their authority by giving them a prior right to express an effective opinion on the wisdom and policy of legislation—the very thing their attackers now criticize them for having allegedly done.

That this is a correct interpretation appears from statements of three leading legal scholars of the convention to which Madison took no exception. James Wilson, who first broached the proposal, with Madison as his second, advocated it on the ground that mere power of refusal to give effect to unconstitutional legislation was not enough, that the judges should have opportunity to throw their influence against unwise, unjust and destructive legislation.

Luther Martin objected that this would give the judges "a double negative," since the question of constitutionality of laws "will come before the judges in their proper official character." Col. George Mason—all this according to Madison's own notes—replied that,

> In this capacity they could impede in one case only the operation of laws. They could declare an unconstitutional law void. But with regard to every law, however unjust, oppressive or pernicious, which did not plainly come under this description, they would be under the necessity as judges to give it a free course. He wished the further use to be made of the judges, of giving aid in preventing every improper law.

Madison's own motion, entered in writing on the later date, provided only that a bill repassed over objection by the necessary majorities "shall become a law." But by the prevailing interpretation in the convention, as illustrated in these quotations and others that could be given, a "law" would still be subject to the judicial test of conformity to the basic or supreme law of the land, the Constitution.

Indeed, Madison himself said at another point (July 23), with respect to state constitutions, that,

> A law violating a constitution established by the people themselves would be considered by the judges as null and void . . . and it would be a novel and dangerous doctrine that a legislature could change the constitution under which it held its existence.

If the advocates of measures for clipping the wings of the Supreme Court think that Madison meant to aggrandize the Legislature or Congress, let them explain why he advocated his measure on the ground that "it would be useful to the judiciary department by giving it an *additional* [italics ours] opportunity of defending itself against legislative encroachments." If they assume he meant to pave the way for sheer democracy, let them ask themselves why he (on June 26, according to Yates's notes) declared the Government ought to be so constituted as to protect the propertied minority against the landless majority.

In short, any who attribute to James Madison authorship of the plan to enable Congress to set aside the Constitution by two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the Supreme Court, should be required to cite their authority.

Democrats to the Defense

ALREADY it is plain that the greatest danger from President Roosevelt's plan for remaking the Supreme Court is past. In a totalitarian state such a proposal might have been jammed through without public, press or legislators daring to say a word in opposition. Americans have amply proved that is not their way. Determination to judge the measure on its merits was promptly made manifest by members of Mr. Roosevelt's own party. And nowhere more vigorously than in the newspapers which supported the Administration in the last election.

The results of the survey of such papers conducted by The Christian Science Monitor and published yesterday leave no doubt that the Roosevelt press of November is by no means the Roosevelt press in February. Two thirds of the newspapers replying have changed from support to opposition on the question of shaping the Supreme Court to fit the New Deal.

Notably the majority of these newspapers, among them some of the most influential in the nation, are located in the South. In many cases it is not necessary to read between the lines of their replies to see how much of a wrench to traditional democracy and to party loyalty was sustained—and how much courage was required—when they decided to break with the President on this question. Not since Cleveland lost the silver Democrats has an issue cut so deep between a President and a large section of his own party.

What was it that caused these papers to take this stand? Was it mere conservatism? Was it opposition to economic and social reforms which are the ultimate objective of the President in remaking the court? Was it the states' rights tradition? Only in small measure, we believe. For many of these newspapers have supported the general program of the New Deal, particularly the AAA and the Guffey Coal Act.

We believe the major opposition comes from a perception that the Supreme Court is the guardian, not only of states' rights and of the federal system but of individual liberties, of free speech and a free press. If any President and Congress after one election could remake the court to fit their purposes, they could alter the Constitution not only by extending federal powers and enacting social reforms but by depriving Americans of essential liberties. That is, they could unless the people rose in revolt as they are now doing and as much of the Democratic press has led them in doing.

THE historic Alexandria (Va.) house of John L. Lewis, the labor leader, is to be shown during the coming charity tour of Alexandria homes. Now, if there is anybody who would like to sit down on Mr. Lewis' property ——

Dictated, But—

OF COURSE, the boss never makes a mistake! But he always gets a smile from stenographic and typing slips made by even the best of secretaries. Compilation of them would make a book of hilarious "howlers."

There is the one made by a White House stenographer who apparently wasn't familiar with the term "faux pas." But a vigilant eye detected this fact before the letter went out with "forepaw." And it was a farm girl who became a city stenographer that wrote "yolk of oxen."

A literary man was surprised to find in a manuscript which had just been typed a reference to Gungha Doone. There was nothing, however, about Lorna Din.

Perhaps there is something in the philosophy of a newspaper columnist's response to a stenographer who wrote her: "I am a stenographer. What do you advise me to study to improve myself?"

"Stenography," was the reply.

The Right to Picket

SETTLEMENT of the automobile strike left to one side the injunction against the Flint strikers. Yet as the first American decision directly upon a large-scale sit-down occupation of factories, that injunction was a significant statement of labor law as it exists in one leading industrial state.

The application of the law of trespass accords with common sense and ordinary ideas of justice. When men remain for days in possession of a plant whose wheels they prevent from turning, those men are clearly trespassers even though they may originally have come into the plant by invitation as workers. Law and justice sound synonymous in the order that the strikers vacate such plants.

But the identity between law and justice is by no means so clear in another segment of Michigan legal precedent which Judge Gadola declared himself obliged to follow in granting the Flint injunction. This is in the section of the injunction which after ordering the strikers off the property of the motor company enjoins them also to "desist and refrain from picketing the premises of the plaintiff . . . or loitering at or near the approaches of the factory buildings . . . or upon the public streets or highways leading to said plants."

It is perfectly valid to forbid intimidation, violence or physical interference with free access of workers to places of employment. But the right of dissatisfied workers to use peaceful arguments to induce others to join them or to dissuade others from taking their places is to them as important as the right of the employer to possession of his plant. Recognition of peaceful picketing as a legal strike method would leave less ground for resort to the sit-down.

Troubadours' Queen

Book News of the Day

THE latest biography of ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE, Queen of the Troubadours and of the Courts of Love, by Meirich V. Rosenberg (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50), carries a cumbersome title, which, however, accurately indicates the purpose of the book. Any study of Eleanor's place in the world would be incomplete without considering the early development of lyric poetry in France, or the Courts of Love of the twelfth century, in which Eleanor took an active interest from her fifteenth year throughout her long life.

When it is possible, the two aspects of the biography are treated separately. The first five chapters are devoted to Eleanor's political career as the wife of the pietistic and unaspiring King Louis VII of France, instigator of local strifes with vassal nobles and participator in the second Crusade. Her restless dissatisfaction and her ultimate divorce from Louis are discussed at some length; and in somewhat less detail the achievement of romance and ambition in the marriage to Henry II, by which she "gave up the Kingdom of France, and gained the Empire of England."

Her titles upon her coronation make a formidable list. The general reader is liable to forget that this queen of England was also Duchess of Aquitaine and of Normandy, besides being feudal mistress of a dozen countries of France. Nor were they empty titles, in Eleanor's case. She governed Aquitaine alone for years at a time, and at other periods was Henry's regent in England, bringing security and a hope of prosperity to that ravaged land.

To the English period, the last forty years of Eleanor's life, but two chapters are given. Yet she had a large family of sons and daughters, three of whom were to reign over England as Henry III, Richard Coeur de Lion, and John Lackland; and she never ceased to exert a far-reaching influence in political and international affairs.

The author's enthusiasm for Eleanor is aroused only by her activities as Queen of the Courts of Love. In the three chapters devoted to this theme, he shows Eleanor the intellectual, who gathered about her seignorial throne, wherever she might be, groups of fair women, and men distinguished in war, scholarship and poetry. The troubadours, most frequently younger sons of great families, or gifted men of humbler origin, were the poets who sang in competition or debate. The human relations involved were put in the guise of theoretical questions, which were discussed in extemporaneous rhyme. Poems and questions alike were analyzed and torn to pieces by everybody. It was no resort for eyes and sighs, but a relentless school of language and manners. Lapses or ill-temper went unforgiven or were laughed out of court. If not all were inspired poets, they all, women as well as men, cultivated the music of varied rhythms and elegance of diction. Their debates tended to break the bonds of feudal custom and to inaugurate a freer, more pliable, social life.

Queen Eleanor found nothing too small for her attention; she dictated materials and styles of dress, and habits of decorum and cleanliness, that brought a higher civilization to western Europe.

These are the most interesting chapters of Mr. Rosenberg's book; and he has compiled an invaluable bibliography to substantiate them. W. P. T.

Push Hard on Those Brakes!

Over the Tote

I REMEMBER that November day clearly. I remember it because I was a boy of sixteen, and it was my first trip away from home. Since then, I have rubbed the sting of many a smoky campfire out of my eyes, and trudged many a mile of the old tote road—yet, not enough to lose the memory of that day.

There were some twelve or fifteen of us in the party. Lumberjacks, we called ourselves. We came in from the four winds, and the clearing behind the blackened, dilapidated "homes" of Green River Settlement grew over night.

We set out just as the sun was breaking over a sag in the wooded ridge back of the Settlement. It was a crisp fall day, as I recall, with leaves crackling as they fluttered. Ten of us went on, while the remainder followed with two heavily laden wagons. The old tote road dropped away from Green River, cutting a narrow swath in what was to be our last sizable man-made clearing.

Thirty-five miles to the north lay our destination. I listened eagerly to every word of those who had been there before, words that described in a woodsman's way the beauty of Balm Gilead Brook, where it emptied with rock-churned music into the swift Agonomitz. And how this deep stream, bordering our camp destination, was but a mere tributary to the mighty Restigouche in northern New Brunswick.

As we advanced, ridge after ridge of dense virgin white spruce came and receded. Mile upon mile of unbroken forest lay silent under the rising sun, the valleys and southern slopes clothed in somber hues, the northern exposure barren and naked. Occasionally a great lake or pond, its azure surface banded in silver, would relieve the unruffled monotony of an endless wilderness. And once, as we crested a denuded ridge, we saw a bull moose on the swampy rim of a grassy bog. Even at that distance we could see the tattered velvet of his antlers.

Mountain brooks came down to the tote road frequently. Many of the pools flashed with trout. At our approach they darted beneath an overhanging trunk or plunged into the shadows of a bordering alder thicket. Rod and reel were, indeed, totally alien to their seclusion.

Night comes quickly in northern New Brunswick in November. It overtook us with but half the distance covered. We chose a site in the lee of a pine-clad slope and gathered dry limbs for a huge fire. The voices of the men echoed and rang, every above-a-whisper sound seeming to gather momentum as it traveled. Later, before the drays came up, it began to snow, soft damp flakes that fell with a gentle plush out of the darkening sky. Then, the voices were strangely softened, as if nature had spread her ermine robes to dull the sound. Closer and closer to the merry crackle of the flames we edged, watching with absorbed intentness the fate of tiny flakes.

When the drays appeared we unfurled the great tarpaulins and made a shed tent. In the shelter of the tarpaulin and with the warm shadows of the fire as a backdrop, I spent my first night on the old tote road. C. W.

"Alien Investment" and War Debts

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor editorial entitled "War Debts" presents the argument that increased "alien investment" in the United States somehow removes the difficulty experienced in the past in obtaining the dollar exchange for war-debt payments to the United States.

Does not this view primarily overlook the effect of scale in these matters? The system of international payments and transfers is sufficiently elastic to automatically remedy minor and occasional maladjustments, but it has surely been proved that it cannot bear the strain of enormous and recurring drains on it without heavy breakages somewhere.

Apart from the fact that American, Swiss, and Dutch funds figure in the European purchases of United States securities, let us remember that purely British purchases of this kind have an important role in covering current dollar payments by insurance companies to Americans. It is hard, anyhow, to see how movements of private funds, whether "hot," "tramp," or sedentary, could sanely provide dollar exchange for war-debt payments by the governments of the countries they leave for the time being.

Transfer of British funds to the United States for the most part must be effected ultimately with commodities, either directly, or by three-cornered transactions — between merchants in different countries trading despite the American tariff and sometimes accumulated over years. The British Government is not a trader, and could only acquire dollars yielded as above by purchase against sterling, which would so unbalance the rates of exchange that there could be no British purchases of American commodities without the further devaluation of the dollar. This, in effect, was the machinery which drew the dollar off gold last time, as an alternative to the cessation of American export trade.

In short, the British would be buying dollars instead of American goods unless they were able to cover the purchase money transfer by exporting more goods to the United States, a process not desired by this country because it would harm our internal industries. To transfer through a three-cornered transaction via another country which has an export balance with the United States would have a similar effect as regards "buying dollars," but would largely transfer the ill-effects to the third country, which, through subsequent shortage of exchange would also have its purchasing power in the United States curtailed and its exchange rates against sterling so affected that the British would be unable to buy from it, although the British might be able to sell it commodities which it previously bought in the United States.

The following extract from an article by Henry Carey Baird on "Money and Its Substitutes," which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of March, 1876, bears on the capture of exchange, for war-indemnity payments:

> France has since the treaty of 1871 paid to Germany $1,100,000,000, the amount of the war fine, but it has been almost wholly paid in merchandise. . . The people of Germany thought the country was to receive gold and silver for the war fine . . . so they engaged in great enterprises which would have added great wealth to the land and given increased prosperity to the people. The Government also believed that gold and silver were to be received. So it locked up the money, which mainly came from its own people, in the imperial treasury for a time, demonetized silver, retired all banknotes under the denomination of 100 marks, and otherwise contracted the currency, degraded currency to the position of the servant, brought on a crisis, and filled the land with misery and discontent.

It is worthy of note that the above war fine, levied by Germany in 1871, approximates the amount of war debt already paid by Great Britain to the United States. As the Monitor pointed out in February, 1933, in the editorial "Lumping the Debt," Britain had then paid nearly half of the loan to her, or "roughly the full value at present prices of the goods she borrowed." ERNEST F. BARRY

Boston, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

Nurturing a Wider Love

WHEN we are dealing with very small children we are careful not to let their egotistic feelings predominate. We make them aware of their shortcomings; we encourage the good sides. We try to break them in by bringing them into contact with other children in order that they should learn to live in the community. Why should we not apply the same method when teaching them patriotism? Is not patriotism a wider, bigger form of self-love? . . .

When we show our children the glories of our country's past, it would be as well to show them the mistakes our nation has often made and is making even at this day—to show them the dark pages written by our nation's weakness and faults—to explain them, to talk about these as well as about her glory. . . . It will . . . help her [the child] to awaken the wise, all-knowing and all-understanding love instead of the blind one. . . .

What we want is the right sense of proportion and understanding, based on real knowledge.

This means that we have to wake up first and get to the point to which we want to lead our children, to that ultimate goal—the love of mankind.—*Olga Malkowska, head of a modern school in Cracow, Poland, in The Council Fire, London.*

Pronounced Distinctions

I

Stokowski
Is a wowski,
But my loveski
Is Stokowski.

II

Although I've heard e-
Nough of Verdi,
Give me the rare de-
Light of Verdi.

III

How often have I cried, "Hot diggety!"
Hearing the art of Joseph Szigeti.
But even more epic, even less petty
The magic tone of J. Szigeti.

IV

I doff no derby
To Iturbi,
But I'd thrice poor be
Without Iturbi.

V

Though I'm a fresh, a newer man
When plays Emanuel Feuermann,
I'm braw as a destroyer, mon,
Hearing the 'cello of Feuermann.

—*D'Annunzio Cohen, in F. P. A.'s "The Conning Tower," New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Three Years' Friendship—Seven to Go!

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE recent celebration of the third anniversary of the German-Polish Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression recalled the first outstanding success in National Socialist foreign policy and indicated that when two states are convinced of the mutual advantages of maintaining peace, they will maintain it, however great the difficulties.

No political observer would have ventured to prophesy, even a few months earlier, what came to pass on Jan. 26, 1934. The National Socialists wisely forgot all they had said and written about their eastern neighbor during the years of political agitation, and became partners in a pact which excludes war as a means of settlement of any disputes with Poland for a period of ten years.

That treaty has done much to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in an area where every spark formerly threatened to start a conflagration. The mischievous agitation carried on up to the beginning of 1933 in the press and literature of the one state against the other has been suppressed with that suddenness which is possible only in totalitarian states. Attempts have been made to establish closer cultural contacts between both peoples by the exchange of students, of lecturers, and radio programs.

* * *

Both the Third Reich and Poland would admit that the present treaty is important not so much because of the issues it has settled as that it supplies a period of respite in which some solution of the intricate territorial problems between these neighbor states can be found. And since the treaty was of necessity only a respite, it would be a mistake to expect too much of it. That understanding, apparently by tacit mutual agreement, has not been very strongly applied to internal conditions in either state. Otherwise, the position of the German minority in West Poland would be much happier today.

There are many complaints against alleged "polonization" made by the Germans throughout West Poland today. A recent proposal that the names of German families in Upper East Silesia should be "polonized" would affect about 80,000 names.

Poland and Germany are complementary in economic affairs, but trade relations between them have not been greatly improved, either on this account or because of the treaty. Germany's failure to pay for railway transit across the Corridor has led, on more than one occasion during the past three years, to a temporary reduction of services to the minimum permitted by the railway agreement.

It would also be untrue to say that the German-Polish treaty has settled the fundamental issue — future political ownership of certain territories ceded to Poland in 1919. Judging from the statements as to the "stains upon its honor" in the treaty of Versailles, a stretch of Polish territory cannot, in the German view, forever separate East Prussia from the rest of the Third Reich. Yet, on the other hand, any patriotic Pole will correct you if you talk of the Polish "Corridor" which they allege is as much Polish as is Warsaw (and to judge from population statistics, it very soon will be!). Nor, unless all signs are misleading, do the National Socialists intend to allow the old Hanseatic port of Danzig to remain permanently outside Reich sovereignty.

Meanwhile, however, German-Polish understanding has reduced the problem of the Free State of Danzig from an international to an interstate issue, since both the vitally interested parties seem to agree that they can settle it far better with the minimum of interference from the League of Nations.

* * *

Relations between Germany and Poland, on the basis of the 1934 treaty, continue as a bulwark of peace in east Europe because both states realize they have much to gain from the partnership. Three years ago, by this act, the new National Socialist regime prevented the complete diplomatic encirclement in Europe which then threatened it. Poland, on its side, chafing under a sense of grievance against France, saw therein the opportunity for winning recognition as a first-class power.

The ten-year truce which has been arranged has also allowed Poland to start unhindered upon state consolidation. Those people who imagine that the next step is a joint German-Polish offensive against Russia can hardly have looked long at the map. For just as the 1400 miles frontier to the west makes peace with the Third Reich essential, so peace on Poland's eastern frontier is also necessary because of the White Russians and Ukrainians among its own population. Poland, it is of interest to recall, has neither joined the German-Japanese anti-Comintern agreement nor supported the division of Europe on the basis of political doctrine. Poland desires only to be left in peace to develop as a buffer state between the advocates of bolshevism and National Socialism itself, thus performing an important task for Europe today.

If a mutually satisfactory solution to Poland's natural demand for an outlet to the sea can be reached, without a sacrifice on the part of some other Baltic state, then east Europe will breathe much more freely.